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NEW AMERICAN TRIP VIEWED CONFESSION OF BRITAIN'S PLIGHT

Varied Conjectures Rise as to Real Purport of Churchill's U.S. Visit

DECLARATION SEEN LIKELY

Prime Minister May Seek American Aid in Solving Trouble Looming in India

Domei

BERNE, June 19.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill's arrival in Washington has loosened a wave of speculation among diplomatic and press circles here with various conjectures. However, lacking a firm basis because of the secrecy clouding Mr. Churchill's reason for conferring with President Roosevelt, nothing definite is known.

However, it is noted that whenever Mr. Churchill visited President Roosevelt, Britain's military position was critical.

This was the case last summer when the Wehrmacht was advancing rapidly against the Soviet Union and also during his trip between December 22 and January 1 this year following Japan's entry into the war.

It is remarked that the United States now is on the defensive in all parts of the world with Libyan and Soviet fronts, giving cause for serious concern, while the battle in the Atlantic also is critical.

Some observers noted that whenever Mr. Churchill met President Roosevelt, it produced some sort of agreement such as the Atlantic Charter and the joint declaration that the United States would not sign a separate peace.

These observers are suggesting that perhaps the new meeting will produce another joint announcement outlining the United States war aims and the plans for post war reconstruction.

They even suggested that Mr. Churchill, seeking President Roosevelt's aid, will solve the India problem possibly through a joint declaration pledging application of the principles of the Atlantic Charter to India.

Food Lack Discussed

Special to the Yomiuri

ZURICH, June 18.—Foodstuff shortage and the high price of rice were the main topics discussed by the provincial representatives at the session of the Legislative Assembly of India today, according to a report reaching here from Calcutta. The representatives further warned the Government that unless it took immediate and proper measures to alleviate the food shortage, a nation-wide riot was sure to arise.

In reply, the Government stated: "We are now adopting proper measures for the control of rice price in the interest of all Indians, and furthermore, it is our intention to sell Government rice to the public in districts, where the supply has become extremely short."

Yet it cannot be denied that the dearth of food supply in India has become evident since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia because of the following developments;

Burmese Rice Stopped

1. Formerly, India obtained a large quantity of rice from Burma for supplementing her food supply, but with the occupation of Burma by the Japanese Forces, the import of Burmese rice has been entirely stopped.

2. The exchange of foodstuff between Eastern and Western India has now become impossible as the shipment between the Bay of Bengal and the Persian Gulf has been paralyzed by the control of the Indian Ocean by the Japanese Naval Forces, and the consequent confused condition of the rail transportation in India.

The shortage of food has already reached an alarming point and the price of rice is steadily soaring. The price at Calcutta rose 70 per cent in the past six months, and small rice riots are taking place in all parts of India every day. The uprising of the Hure tribe in the Sind district is reported to have been caused by food shortage.

Although the British authorities are extremely concerned about the food situation in India, they are helpless and it is, therefore, believed that the public anxiety over the shortage of food would result in stimulating the independence movement of the people.

Gloucester Inspects Troops

Domei

LISBON, June 19.—The Duke of Gloucester, now visiting India, recently made an inspection tour of Bengal Province and studied the conditions of the Indian troops in the interior of the country, according to a London dispatch received here today.

Attaches Visit Navy Museum

Military attaches of the German, Italian, French, Nanking, Argentine, Thai, Turkish and Rumanian Embassies and Legations at Tokyo visited the Navy Museum at Harajuku Friday afternoon. Guided by Captain Hideo Hiraide, Navy Spokesman of the Imperial Headquarters, the Axis military attaches went through the entire building and were particularly interested in the ingenious way in which the operations of model warships are demonstrated for the public.

Getting Vessels Is Churchill's Big Worry But Harassed America Has None to Spare

What results will come out of the present Roosevelt-Churchill talks? This thought-provoking question formed the basis of an international telephone talk made on Friday between the Nichi Nichi and its Buenos Aires correspondent.

One of Premier Winston Churchill's main demands, the Nichi Nichi correspondent says, is to implore President Roosevelt to give him more ships, but America has no more ships available.

In regard to the conclusion to be reached by the present talks, the same correspondent prophesies that no practical results would be attained but the parley would merely end with a bombastic declaration being made in a vain attempt to cover up their defeats in the war.

The international telephone talk is given below in the form of questions and answers:

Q. What is the object of the Prime Minister Churchill's visit to the United States?

4 Objects Seen

A. It is being kept secret both in London and Washington. If I am allowed to speak on the basis of supposition, the first object is to talk on the question of Anglo-American shipbuilding, especially American shipbuilding. The second is the question of the United States replenishing munitions and other goods for various anti-Axis Powers. The third is the question of the second front in Europe and the fourth concerns the question of strategy on the African front, the German-Soviet front, in West Asia and in the Pacific. London dispatches all say that Premier Churchill is in Washington to make arrangements on these four issues.

Q. How is the first issue, shipbuilding?

A. This is not only an issue which concerns the United States but is also a big problem in Britain. The British Parliament is making an issue of shipbuilding. It seems that while the shipbuilding plan in the United States is not going on well, ships cannot be made in Britain. Whether it is the dispatch of materials or troops, the fundamental issue is ships and nothing but ships. And these ships are found lacking.

Much concerned over this shipbuilding issue, Parliament in London yesterday took up this issue for debate. Such being the situation, Premier Churchill must have gone to Washington to implore the United States to lend a hand in regard to the shipping issue but ships cannot be made just because Mr. Churchill has made an entreaty.

This shipping issue will prove a death blow to the anti-Axis side in the present war. The American shipbuilding program, aside from Mr. Roosevelt's paper plan, is not being carried out satisfactorily. More ships are being sunk than built and that is why the United States is finding it increasingly difficult to replenish ships for the anti-Axis Powers.

Q. Messrs. Churchill and Roosevelt will also talk on the Anglo-Soviet treaty and the American-Soviet economic agreement which were recently concluded. What is your view?

More Munitions Necessary

A. Of course, they will talk on these issues, but as the immediate transportation of munitions is an urgent question, Mr. Churchill will perhaps conduct a negotiation with Mr. Roosevelt on behalf of the Soviet Union, saying, "The Soviet Union has made such a request to us: Send us materials. Ships may be sunk but even if half the ships that are sent arrive, that will be all right."

Q. How is the second front issue?

A. In regard to the second front issue, military experts agree that such a thing cannot be made at this stage. But unless statesmen say such a thing strategically, they cannot enhance the morale of the peoples. They have to make such statements in the way of leading the anti-Axis Powers. But in actual military tactics, the second front is unthinkable.

Q. The fall of Sebastopol is imminent, and what is the means to save the Soviet Union?

A. There is no alternative but to send munitions to the Soviet Union at the risk of the greater number of ships in the hands of Britain and the United States being sunk on the way. What the Soviet Union is requiring is airplanes and tanks, but will Britain and the United States begin large-scale transportation even by paying a serious sacrifice of ships? This is perhaps the most important point in the Roosevelt-Churchill talk.

Q. In regard to the Anglo-American strategy in the Pacific, what result will the present talk show?

Withdraws From Pacific

A. This may be an important item of talk, but Britain has already withdrawn her hand from the Pacific. Britain has entrusted the Pacific to the United States, and perhaps Mr. Churchill will make no demand whatever on this issue. Accordingly, the European front and the African front are perhaps the first object of the talk. Anglo-American propaganda newspapers here also say that Tobruk will fall in no distant future.

Chungking, also, seems to be in a bad fix. The newspapers are crying for assistance to the Soviet Union and Chungking. War in various parts of the world are developing extremely disadvantageously to the anti-Axis side, as you know.

Q. Give us what you may call the conclusion of today's international telephone talk?

A. It is not easy to give a solution of the important issues confronting Messrs. Churchill and Roosevelt. In my opinion perhaps the present talks will be wound up with the two men giving out a statement to the public, making a gesture as if some important resolution had been reached politically between Britain and the United States, though in

(Continued on Page 2)

More Grief Added

Winston Churchill finds America's ship cupboard bare.

JAPAN-F.I.C. TO SIGN TRADE TREATY SOON

Principles Already Agreed as Smooth Progress Made, Says Envoy Yoshizawa

Domei

SAIGON, June 20.—Conclusions have been reached regarding the main principles of the economic agreement between Japan and French Indo-China due to the mutual sincerity of both countries which carried on the negotiations, stated Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China, in an interview with the press at the branch Ambassadorial office here yesterday.

Although a few questions have yet to be settled, Ambassador Yoshizawa said that a complete agreement is expected to be reached by the end of this month or at the latest, sometime in the first part of July.

The Ambassador declared that despite the fact that French Indo-China's position regarding Japan is complicated in various ways, due to the friendly attitude which has always been taken by the French authorities there, the negotiations have proceeded smoothly.

CARIBBEAN REGION FACES SHORTAGE IN FOODSTUFFS

Ships Running Will Be Diverted To More Urgent Uses

Domei

LISBON, June 17.—Further suffering is in store for the people in the Caribbean region in addition to the havoc wrought to shipping schedules by Axis submarines in the Caribbean Sea, Robert P. Patterson, United States War Department official, announced yesterday. He said that the United States Government will divert many of its ships in the region to military use, according to reports received here today.

The number of ships now being used to transport sugar from the Caribbean area will be reduced causing a surplus in sugar and a shortage in other essential foodstuffs, he warned.

Pointing out that the people in the Carribean region will be faced with the necessity of attaining self-sufficiency in essential foodstuffs, he urged the conversion of land now under sugar cultivation to the production of other crops.

MORE JAPANESE RESIDING

Check-Up in Hongkong Shows Total Of 1,352

A total of 1,352 Japanese nationals are now residing in Hongkong, according to the registration by the Japanese Gendarmerie in Hongkong, the Nichi Nichi reported from Canton, reports Domei on Friday.

The paper reported that of the number, 1,035 are from Japan Proper, 202 from Taiwan, and 115 from Chosen.

Classified by profession, they include 560 company employes, 628 merchants, 8 physicians, 101 employes of Government offices, 50 sailors, and five others.

U.S. EXCHANGE SHIP, DIPLOMATS ABOARD, LEAVES FOR AFRICA

1,098 Japanese and Thai Officials as Well as Residents Sail on Gripsholm

WILL TAKE MORE AT RIO

Swiss Members to Board Vessels en Route to Lorenzo Marques Announced

Domei

LISBON, June 19.—The United States State Department announced that the Swedish steamship Gripsholm left New York on June 19 with 1,098 Japanese and Thai officials and residents on board for Lorenzo Marques, South Africa, to take part in the exchange of diplomats, it is reported from Washington.

The ship will stop at Rio de Janeiro to take on 403 more Japanese evacuees, before reaching its destination.

Swiss Officials Chosen

Domei

BERNE, June 19.—The Swiss Federal Council yesterday announced that officials have been appointed to board the vessels carrying diplomats between Japan and Britain and between Japan and the United States.

The appointees are Henri Angst who will go from Japan to Britain, and Lieut.-Colonel Werner Desteiger from Britain to Japan. The ship from the United States to Japan will be boarded by Joseph Straeggele, while Arthur Otto Keller and Hans Degen will assist diplomats traveling the reverse way.

WAR EXPENDITURE BILL APPROVED BY COMMONS

Appropriation of £1,000,000,000 Passed in Only 13 Minutes

Domei

LISBON, June 17.—The Lower House of the British Parliament today spent only 13 minutes in debating and approving a new war expenditure bill involving £1,000,000,000, reports a Reuter dispatch from London.

In submitting the bill, Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said: "Britain's weekly war expenditure amounts to approximately £84,230,000. The British war expenditures amounting to £1,000,000,000 approved by the Parliament in March will only last until next week.

"In view of present conditions of the war outlay, the present appropriation, seeking the approval of the House, will finance the war expenses only till the beginning of September.

"The total war expenditure since the start of the hostilities, including the present appropriation, amounts to £10,050,000,000.

"Britain, of late, has been spending a daily average of £12,000,000, indicating a decrease of £500,000 as compared with the figures of the war expenditure published last March."

BRITISH IN LIBYA RETREAT BEFORE ITALO-REICH PUSH

General Offensive Seen—Communications Between Tobruk, Egypt Cut

Imminence of a general offensive on Tobruk is being envisaged as fierce onslaughts of the German-Italan forces in North Africa continue, forcing the British forces to retreat, according to a London broadcast today, reports an Asahi dispatch from Rome, states Domei.

Reporting the defeat of the British forces on the Lybian front, the London radio further announced, that communications between Tobruk and the Egyptian frontier and a part of the British supply route had been cut off by the Axis forces. The retreat of the British forces from the el Hatian-Sidi Rezegh-Acroma sectors was admitted in the broadcast, adds the dispatch.

It was the first time that Britain admitted defeat on the Lybian front since the start of the warfare in North Africa, points out the report.

According to the report of Italian scouting planes, continues the dispatch, the British forces were advancing toward the Lybian-Egyptian frontier.

War Progress Reported

Premier General Hideki Tojo made a full report on the favorable progress being made by this nation in the War of Greater East Asia to eight former Premiers at his official residence recently. Shown is the Premier surrounded by the dignitaries posing for a souvenir flash photo.

EX-OFFICIAL EXTOLS PREMIER'S DECISION

In Personnel Cut, He Succeeded Where Others Failed, Says Fujiwara

"Premier General Hideki Tojo has successfully incised the cancer which former Cabinets had long intended to operate upon but had actually failed to do," stated Ginjiro Fujiwara, ex-Minister of Commerce and Industry, who is now the president of the Industrial Equipment Corporation, in commenting on the recent decision of the Government pertaining to the reduction of personnel of the Government offices, says the Nichi Nichi.

"My respects for Premier Tojo were doubled," said Mr. Fujiwara in an interview held on Friday, "when I heard that he had decided to reduce the personnel of Government offices from 10 to 30 per cent of the present number, thereby to fill the posts in the southern regions.

"I fully support the plan of simplifying the administrative machinery, mapped out subsequent to the reduction of personnel. The official business, as very well characterized by the term 'officialism,' has hitherto been quite inefficient, mostly because its practice has been hampered by the shackles of complicated laws and regulations.

"I think the drastic measure adopted by the Government for the reduction of personnel and for the retrenchment of the official machinery is quite pertinent at the present time when the total energy of this country must be mobilized to the maximum extent for the attainment of final victory.

"Then, of the high Government officials including the Premier, I sincerely request that they be careful in selecting the men to be sent to the south to fill the official posts there. These officials must be selected from among the most efficient of the respective Government offices, for they are to represent the offices from which they hail.

"Even if the less efficient officials are left in the Government offices in Japan as a result of the dispatch of the crack officials to the south, business will be carried out more smoothly than hitherto thanks to the simplification of the administrative mechanism. Furthermore, I have had experiences which prove the fact that the strength and ability of men is wonderfully increased when confronted with an emergency."

NEW TOKYO CENSUS SET

Second Count of Citizens to Start July 1

To facilitate further the distribution of cardinal daily necessities to the people of Tokyo under the wartime situation, the Tokyo City Office will take the second census of citizens on July 1, states Domei.

Special census forms will be distributed by the City to the citizens through the neighborhood units on which the citizens are required to record their names, sex, dates of birth, occupation, as well as the number of rooms and other details of their houses.

YOUNG MEN TO PLAY HUGE ROLE IN SOUTH

Will Have Big Part in Sphere's Post-War Program, Says Lieut.-Gen. Imamura

In the post-bellum program covering the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere the younger generation of this country is destined to play a prominent role, declared Lieutenant-General Hitoshi Imamura, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the East Indies, reports an Asahi war correspondent in his dispatch dated Friday from Batavia.

The interview the correspondent had with Lieutenant-General Imamura at the former official residence of the governor-general of the Dutch East Indies follows:

"I expect much of the younger generation in the post-war management of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. When the current war ends with victory for our side the aged should carry out a general retreat from every field of activity and make way for the youth of this country. A great advance is possible only through the efforts of the younger generation.

Man's Importance Stressed

"I would like to see the majority of young men come over to the southern regions to do their utmost in the post-bellum program of the sphere.

"Money is not everything. Materials are more valuable than money but far more valuable will be man.

"The success of our management of the southern regions can be said to depend on whether or not we succeed in winning the sympathy of the native inhabitants.

"To have them live under the benevolence of the Japanese Empire and, for their rebirth as Asiatics, is the criterion before anything else in our administration in the South. We should not despise the native inhabitants as the Dutch did. They may be languid and spiritless at present, but they can accomplish anything if given the chance under the kind guidance of the Japanese.

"The Dutch East Indies Army collapsed before the might of the Japanese Forces because, due to long years of peace, the Dutch East Indies Army failed to maintain any form of training and therefore they were unfit for action. Another reason is that the native inhabitants were completely alienated from the Dutch East Indies Government which followed the policy of ruthless exploitation.

Letter From Ex-Official

"A native who was once an official in the service of the former Dutch East Indies Government wrote to the chief of the military administration department to the effect that, simultaneously with the news of the Japanese Forces' landing on Java on March 1 the administrative and police organs on the island ceased to function.

"As seen in the report submitted by the former official to the chief of the military administration department, the exploitation policies of the Dutch East Indies Government resulted in the overthrow of the Dutch rule which lasted for some 340, years. We should learn a lesson from this and accordingly, we should not follow the policies adopted by the Western Powers in the past."

LUPAO FULLY TAKEN BY JAPANESE FORCE IN CONCERTED DRIVE

Strategic Stronghold on Peh River Wrested Away From Chiang Forces

RESISTANCE IS SHATTERED

Japanese Fleet Continues Activities in Poyang Lake Area Against Enemy

Asahi Service

SOUTHERN CHINA FRONT, June 19.—Japanese crack units that had been advancing along the Hsikiang River toward Lupao, succeeded in reaching the southern shore of the Lupaosui at 2 p.m. June 18, after defeating the enemy that offered strong resistance from the northern shore.

Immediately upon reaching the river, the main forces crossed over, and at 7 p.m. the same day completely occupied Lupao.

The subjugation of the remnant enemy forces is being continued.

Navy Keeps Active

Asahi Service

SHANGHAI, June 19.—The China Fleet Press Section issued the following announcement at 4 p.m. June 19:

1. Navy Forces in the Poyang Lake district have further strengthened the defense of the occupied area, and also served in protecting the Army Landing Forces at various spots. Navy Landing Forces furthermore occupied the entire Kangshan district on June 6. On June 13, they silenced the enemy artillery position about six miles down the lake, and on June 17, opened the Kwangsin River to navigation.

2. Navy surprise units have attacked Nanchi Island and other islands since the beginning of June.

3. Navy Air Forces raided enemy bases for guerilla operations including Wenchow, Haimen, Taichow and other places. The raids continued on June 8, 9, 10, and 11, and important enemy military equipments and warehouses were destroyed.

Lupao Loss Is Blow

Domei

SOUTH CHINA FRONT, June 19.—The fall of Lupao, important strategic point on the Peh River northwest of Canton, will, no doubt, be a severe blow to the enemy, because it means the loss of Chungking's strategic position against Canton and, at the same time, a pivotal base on its supply route.

Located on the confluence of the Peh (North) and Lupao Rivers, the occupied town of Lupao was a distribution center for smuggled goods.

The town also has played an important role as a base of enemy attacks against the area around Canton.

KUNMING WILL REMOVE NON-COMBATANT PEOPLE

Rapid Advance by Japanese Along Nu River Compels Action by Authorities

Domei

CANTON, June 19.—Confronted with the rapid Japanese advance along the Nu River, the Provincial Government of Yunnan has decided to order the compulsory evacuation of non-combatant citizens from Kunming, according to a Kunming dispatch received here today.

According to the new decision, both male and female citizens over 13 years of age, and under the guarantee of reliable firms or Government officials, are required to apply for identification certificates, the report said.

The Government is expected to make an inspection of the certificates on June 24 and the people without such certificates will be compelled to leave the city zone, the report added.

PARATROOPS GIVEN DEATH

Domei

BERLIN, June 18.—In a court-martial opened in Sofia today for the trial of several Soviet parachutist troops who had landed in Sofia last year, a few Soviet parachutists were sentenced to death while the rest were sentenced to long-term penal servitude in accordance with the provisions of the Peace Law, according to a report from Sofia.

AIRPLANE CARRIERS STRESSED IN BRITAIN

From Naval Defeats in Pacific, Press Says Planes Are Major Factor in Ruling Sea

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 18.—In the wake of the decision of the United States to construct numbers of airplane carriers in view of defeats at Coral Sea, Pearl Harbor and Midway resulting from inferior air forces, Great Britain is desirous to have a powerful force of airplane carriers.

Leading British papers carry articles today as to whether or not airplane carriers should be made the mainstay of their naval forces. They maintain superiority of air units is the decisive factor so far as naval battles are concerned.

Not End of Battleships

Despite the fact that the United States has announced that strenuous efforts will be made to construct airplane carriers, the announcement does not mean discontinuation of the use of battleships, the Observer pointed out.

So long as other countries possess battleships, the United States should do likewise. On the basis of naval battles in East Asia, the United States has made an epoch-making change in its naval policy, the Observer said.

The modern British battleships, Prince of Wales and Repulse were sunk by Japanese torpedo-planes. In the battles of the Coral Sea and Midway, numbers of warships were destroyed or damaged by Japanese planes before coming within range. In these battles, the battleships were unable to make use of their guns.

Accordingly, the Observer further said, the United States is making efforts to construct small size warships and airplane carriers at present.

Both on land and at sea, airplanes are playing an important role and they are able to bring big guns under their control, as the result of which battleships are not so powerful as in the past, the News Chronicle pointed out.

Stresses Air Forces

"In the present day, it is possible to command the sea if air forces are powerful," the News Chronicle said. "The number of big warships is not the factor necessary for the rule of the sea. Experience has taught us that medium-size airplane-carriers with armaments which are able to withstand attacks are absolutely necessary to be the ruler of the sea."

The "battleship-first" principle is not effective anymore. Now naval officers should be trained as pilots, the Daily Mail suggested.

LETTERS TO JAPANESE IN SOUTH START TODAY

Mail Must Be Addressed Either To Palembang or Medan Post Office

Letters to Japanese residents in Sumatra, starting on Saturday may now be addressed in care of either the Palembang Field Post Office or the Medan Field Post Office, it has been announced by the Communications Ministry, reports Domei.

The Postal service with the Japanese residents in Sumatra was commenced on May 1, and letters were required to be addressed in care of the Palembang Post office.

The Communications Ministry decided to divide the postal service area in Sumatra into northern and southern parts making the Medan Field Post Office handle mail for the north and the Palembang Post Office those for the south.

Churchill Wants Ships But America Has None

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fact no practical solution is reached.

British Weakness Seen

D.N.B.

BERLIN, June 19.—In connection with Prime Minister Churchill's surprise visit to Washington, Wilhelmstrass circles declared that this was a renewed sign of the weakness on the part of Britain which is unable to find its way out of the mounting problems, of which, the most important was that of ship shortage, as was indicated by the diplomatic correspondent of Reuters. Consequently, this voyage must be regarded as an expression of the desperate situation in which the Allies find themselves at present.

The statement of the British news service to the effect that Prime Minister Churchill would not have time to appear in public to make radio speeches or to participate in demonstrations, fully characterizes the desperateness of the situation. Apart from the military nature of his visit to Washington, Whilhelmstrasse circles point out that it must be regarded as an attempt to divert public attention from the recent military defeats of the Allies on all fronts in North Africa, East Asia and on the Eastern front to which fact must be added the steadily increasing shortage of ships.

Consequently, the words of Stephen Early to newspaper correspondents that Prime Minister Churchill had come in order to discuss Allied victory, are regarded in the Wilhelmstrasse as so ridiculous that they need not be commented upon. The position of the Allies is regarded as that of two drowning persons clinging to each other, because each hopes to be rescued by the other.

Press Comments

Saturday, June 20

ASAHI—Churchill's Second Visit to the United States
YOMIURI—Retrenchment of Government Officials
KOKUMIN—Activities of Axis Submarines

Churchill's Second Visit to the United States

ASAHI—It was suddenly announced at Washington on Thursday that Winston Churchill, British Prime Minister, had arrived there on that day to confer with President Franklin Roosevelt. This reminds us of the first Churchill-Roosevelt conversations conducted on the Atlantic in August, last year.

It was shortly after the commencement of the War of Greater East Asia, namely on December 22, last year, that the British Prime Minister made his first visit to the United States and he stayed there for a little more than 10 days. His present American visit is the second since the start of the current hostilities with Japan.

It was when the War of Greater East Asia had not progressed to a great extent that Churchill first visited Washington, so the talks then conducted between the British Prime Minister and the American chief executive had apparently covered the joint Anglo-American offensive in the southwestern Pacific. Then, Manila had just fallen into the hands of the Japanese, and the Netherlands East Indies, now entirely occupied by the Japanese, had not been subjected to severe Japanese attacks.

The war situation in that area has since then undergone drastic changes in favor of Japan. This must have prompted the two leaders of the anti-Axis Powers to hold their second meeting in the United States, evidently to take up the urgent question of how to turn the tide of war in their favor.

Other matters that will likely be discussed at the present Churchill-Roosevelt talks comprise the problem of mutual aid between the two countries and also the much-reported creation of a second front.

As to the establishment of a second war front, though much has been said by the authoritative circles of Britain and the United States, the impossibility of such an undertaking at this juncture, is now being voiced among the military experts of these enemy countries. The United States Chief of the Army General Staff, George C. Marshal, in a radio talk on May 29, the same day that Soviet Foreign Commisar Molotov visited Washington, announced that part of the United States forces would land somewhere in Europe with the aim of developing a second war front.

This remark was endorsed on the 11th of this month, by Stephen Early, the spokesman of the White House, who declared: "A complete agreement has been reached between the representatives of this country and the Soviet Union as to the formation of a second front by American forces."

With these high-spirited proclamations, however, the actual prevailing state of war appears far from being encouraging enough for the anti-Axis countries to realize their much desired project. All in all, the question that remains is how this problem will be handled at the present conversations.

Retrenchment of Government Officials

YOMIURI—The cutting down of the staffs of Government offices has been frequently brought up for discussion by many different Cabinets, brought about by various reasons.

It used to be the lot of various Cabinets to be confronted with the need of abolishing some new systems of Government which had sprung out of temporary requirements, when the service of those systems was no longer needed. At such times, the Government was inclined to retain as many unnecessary officials as possible under various pretexts.

The present cut in the number of the Government officials throughout all ranks, as announced yesterday by the Board of Information, is positively a new departure from the old methods, at least as far as its motive is concerned.

The official announcement stated that one of the reasons for the present move was that through the present measure the Government intends to introduce speedy dispatch of Government business, which is an urgent need for the successful execution of the War of Greater East Asia. It was also required, the same announcement declared, by the expected assignment of many officials now in service in various Government offices in the Empire to their new posts as administrators in many regions in the southern regions now under Japanese occupation.

Thus it is plain that the proposed retrenchment of Government officials in home service was entirely based on the requirements of the current war. It may be called a historical measure in that sense. We therefore earnestly hope that the Government's intention will be clearly understood by all the officials to be detained, and that they will all attend to their respective duties with renewed vigor so that the intended simplification of Government routine will be admirably realized.

In this connection the Government should see that care is paid toward the smooth and effective proceeding of the present measure.

As the speedy dispatch of Government business is claimed one of the chief reasons for the present move, the aim would be better realized if it is accompanied by some other improvements, say the readjustment or the merging of many minor branches of Government departments.

Activities of Axis Submarines

KOKUMIN—A Berlin dispatch on Thursday revealed that Reich undersea craft with one blow sent to the bottom of the sea 19 enemy vessels aggregating 109,000 tons.

As announced by the German Government on June 13, the field of the operation of the Reich Navy now extends close to the Pacific coasts of America. German submarines during the five months up to May, this year, sank enemy shipping to the total tonnage of 3,000,000, the same announcement disclosed, adding that during the month of May alone submarines sent to the bottom as many as 140 enemy craft totaling 770,000 tons.

In the face of this situation, the old boast of the United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull, that his country's navy was powerful enough to be always ready to defend the two oceans bordering that country, must be withdrawn. The United States has now been driven into such a sorry plight that even her oldest warcraft have to be commissioned because of the imminent danger which America is now confronted with.

As was recently pointed out by a member of the British House of Commons, the United States, which is strenuously engaged in the construction of warplanes and guns, faces a great handicap in the execution of the current war as long as she lacks vessels with which to transport the finished weapons.

The shortage of vessels of the Anglo-Saxon countries has attained such gigantic proportions that it can be considered as one of the most difficult problems those countries have been confronted with since their entry into the war. As reliably revealed of late, these enemy countries at the commencement of the present worldwide war had at their disposal about 6,500,000 tons of merchant vessels. The tonnage of the vessels sent to the bottom by Reich submarines in half a year exceeds that total.

The United States has been all out to boost her shipbuilding program as the only means of improving the war situation, but as long as the number of the ships turned out by that country is less than those sunk by Axis submarines, there is scanty hope for the Allies to achieve anything along this line.

Then they must take into consideration that the activity of the Axis undersea craft has just begun to function to the full with the advent of favorable weather.

The United States, the so-called arsenal for the Allies, will no longer be able to send out any effective aid unless some strikingly new method of transportation, without resorting to ships, is invented.

'TONARIGUMI' TO CONTROL RICE DISTRIBUTION IN P.I.

System Will Eliminate Disorder At Market and Facilitate Smooth Supply

Domei

MANILA, June 19.—In order to facilitate the distribution of rice among the citizens of this city, Japan's neighborhood association system is going to be enforced.

So far the State Rice Company has been distributing rice through more than 110 markets on the basis of a coupon system. However, the number of the citizens being too numerous, markets are usually thrown into disorder and great numbers of persons find it difficult to get rice.

Accordingly, owners of rice coupons will form neighborhood units, and heads thereof will get rice for their members from the State Rice Company. This new method will make rice distribution smooth and will implant the idea of actual security in the heart of the people.

TWO-POINT SCHEME NEEDED FOR VICTORY

Defeating Allies and Building Co-Prosperity Sphere Must Be Considered

There are two points to be considered in carrying the present war to a successful conclusion. How to bring a final defeat to the Allies and how to build a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Colonel Kingoro Hashimoto in a contribution to the Kokumin suggests that Britain should first be brought to its knees. Then, he writes, it would be easier to crush the United States.

Concerning the building of a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, Colonel Hashimoto urges the inclusion of India, Australia and New Zealand. "The territories thus far occupied are too limited in scope", he writes in his article which follows:

"All the people of Japan are now talking about the urgent need of an earnest effort on their part in order to bring to a successful conclusion the current War of Greater East Asia. But as for the actual plan for achieving this purpose, it has not been formulated as yet. Hence, it behooves the Government to set forth this plan definitely.

Regarding this plan I should like to tell you something which I think will be helpful in formulating it. Thought should be given in the first place to how the enemies can be obliterated, and secondly to how the projected East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere can actually be created.

Defeat Britain First

How can America and Britain be crushed? Briefly it may be said that the best plan for attaining this object is to annihilate each separate unit of the enemy forces. Of the two countries, America and Britain, now at war with Japan, when the prevailing situations of the two are taken into consideration, we but come to the conclusion that the latter country has the greater number of weak points than the former country. If our Imperial Navy and Air Forces, which already have brought to nil the main force of the British naval and air forces in the Indian Ocean and gained control of it, will further their operations and send the rest of the British shipping to watery graves, thus cutting off the food-supplying routes of Britain, then the country will be confronted with a most critical stage in its food problems.

As for Germany and Italy, which are now fighting against our common foes for our common objective; supposing that these two of our allies should gain control of the Suez Canal and further push their spearhead out to the eastern coasts of Africa so as to establish a liaison with the Imperial Forces now engaged in war in East Asia, no doubt it would be a death-or-life problem for Britain. For Britain would be deprived of its outposts in India and the Suez besides its advance posts throughout western Europe. After having been driven out of the Mediterranean Sea and having lost the greater portion of its shipping, it is difficult to see how Britain will be able to continue the current war. Obviously, only collapse is what remains.

Occupation Alone Insufficient

Now for the construction of the projected Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, it is imperative that initiative should be taken in building up the necessary structure first. And to do this, the occupation alone of the vast land and sea areas by the Imperial Forces thus far is not sufficient and, for this reason, they should go a step further and direct their efforts toward securing and pacifying India, Australia, New Zealand as well as all the sea areas of the India Ocean. The territories thus far occupied by the Imperial Forces are too limited in scope to be called Greater East Asia. Greater East Asia, in the true sense of the phrase, must be all-embrasive of the factors essential in meeting not only mutual economic but mutual military requirements as well of member-countries which go to make up the sphere. It is on such areas that a real Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere can be created.

Viewing Greater East Asia thus, it can readily be seen that the obliteration of Britain must take place before the construction of this Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The result will be that Japan thus will be able to present an invincible front against America and, at the same time, will be facilitated to prosecute the present China Affair successfully.

Steps Toward Victory

In short, what is of vital importance is for Japan to exterminate all American and British influences in East Asia on the one hand, while on the other, include Australia, New Zealand, as well as India in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. At the same time it is necessary to see to it that Germany and Italy in the west will strive to establish a liaison between the western front on which their forces are at present operating and the eastern front where the Imperial Forces are carrying on their successful operations. If this can be done, the piratic activities of Britain, which have continued for several centuries, would be brought to an end.

The next step for Japan to take then is to strike a staggering blow at America and compel Washington to capitulate. Thus the goal toward which Japan is heading should be clearly set forth. Nothing should be allowed to interfere with the definite wartime policy which Japan is pursuing at present. All Japan has to do is to just forge ahead, aiming at the objective for which she is prosecuting the current war,

GERMANY REVIEWS TIES WITH NEUTRAL TURKEY

Pact With Reich Based on Mutual Understanding Is Emphasized

D.N.B.

BERLIN, June 18.—The anniversary of the German-Turkish pact of friendship gave the opportunity for a short review of the relations between the Reich and Turkey, at the press conference in Wilhelmstrasse.

Despite all temptations, Turkey has kept up its neutrality with utmost consequence. The Turkish Government opines that the defensive character of the Anglo-Turkish treaty does not prevent Turkey to maintain friendly relations with Germany.

Thus, the German-Turkish pact was developed based on the mutual understanding of both peoples, who by experience had gained the knowledge that many common interests existed between them. The spokesman stated expressly that the pact was based on traditionally friendly relations and confidence existing between the two peoples.

Sendai Commemorates 150th Anniversary Of Death of Famous Shihei Hayashi

The people of Sendai celebrated today (Saturday), the 150th anniversary of the death of its distinguished son, Shihei Hayashi. It was an eventful day for the country folks as they witnessed the unveiling of the new and impressive statue completed in time to commemorate the day.

It is to be remembered that Shihei Hayashi was one of the three outstanding figures of the Kanei period (1789-1801). Outstanding because of his exceedingly loyal character and his love to travel. His followers were only too proud to be by his side to assist him in all his travels.

Until the time when Commodore Perry's ships landed off Uraga, Japan was "in the dark" in many things dealing with sea-going affairs and it was through Shinei Hayashi that word spread around of the different happenings abroad.

After learning all that there was to know, he wrote two very famous books dealing with maritime defenses. Thus in this way he was able to pass along his knowledge of navigation and other matters to the Japanese people.

It is because of his love for things connected with the sea that makes him such a famous figure today.

At Sendai today, boys from all over the country gathered to pay homage to this great man and in turn, no doubt, prayed that they too may soon be enlightened to follow in his footsteps.

BLOCKADE QUESTION DISCUSSED IN REICH

Present Axis Strategy Retaliation for Britain's Action, Says German Paper

D.N.B.

BERLIN, June 19.—Dealing with the anxiety, caused in Britain and America by the activity of German submarines, the Diplomatische Korrespondenz von Deutschland refers to the recent statement by U.S. undersecretary Sumner Welles who described the activities of German submarines as "piracy of the dark ages." In this connection, the Korrespondenz stresses the fact that it had been at the initiative of the British naval command that, contrary to the London declaration of the law about naval warfare, foodstuffs and other goods vital for the civilian population had been treated as contraband and that thereby the hunger blockade had been imposed on women and children.

It had been this decision that had forced the German Government to take retaliatory steps to prevent the British merchantmen, laden with foodstuffs, from reaching British ports.

Since that time, the Korrespondenz continues, Britain has extended its blockade to the territories of its former allies that it had left in the lurch. In the meantime, America joined the Allied front. The bulk of U.S. supplies, however, which had been sent to Britain were not used for fighting the enemy's armies but primarily to cause havoc among the non combatants. There was no possibility left for Germany but to do everything in its power to prevent American supplies from reaching Britain.

Particularly grotesque was the Welles assertion, the Korrespondenz pointed out, that U.S. shipping had only now been violated by the German definition of the new zones of operation. It refutes the enemy statement by declaring that the freedom of the seas had been grossly violated by those two states which, contrary to International Law, had prevented the civilian population from getting food supplies from neutral countries and, moreover, by the introduction of navicerts limiting trade even between neutral countries. America and Great Britain must be held exclusively responsible for all the difficulties which the South American republics are suffering at present, the Korrespondenz concluded.

Only 2 Ships in May

D.N.B.

BUENOS AIRES, June 19.—Only two American ships totalling 7,700 tons called at Argentine ports in the month of May. This is interpreted as a sign that, owing to the great losses suffered by the American merchant fleet at the hands of Axis submarines, America is no longer able to live up to its real obligations toward the South American countries.

REICH LEGATION OFFICIAL GIVES BIG SUM TO JAPAN

Embassy in Hsinking Receives Contribution for Comfort of Wounded

Domei

HSINKING, June 18.—Another instance of close friendship existing between Japan and Germany, despite all the efforts of Britain and the United States to estrange the two Powers was brought to light when it was revealed that a secretary of the German Legation in Manchoukuo made a monetary contribution today for the comfort of wounded soldiers of Japan.

Heinrich Rohreke, a secretary of the German Legation here, called on the Japanese Embassy today and donated ¥1,000 requesting that the contribution be used for the comfort of Japanese wounded soldiers.

The donation was accepted by the Japanese Embassy with much appreciation.

Preparing for Tourists

Special

BANGKOK, June 17.—The Thai Government intends to increase the nation's tourist trade after the war, and for this purpose has entrusted the Ministry of Communications with the necessary arrangements. Among other things, pamphlets will be printed describing the beauties of Thai landscape and architecture.

ALLIED SHIPS LOST REACH HUGE FIGURE

U.S., British Sea Routes Too Far Flung—No Immediate Solution to Be Found

Special

LISBON.—In reviewing the shipping losses suffered by the United States at the hands of German U-boats operating off the U.S. east coast, the Diario de Manha arrives at the conclusion that in the battle between "shipyard and torpedo" the latter has a considerable headstart.

The paper declares that there seems to be no prospect of a change in the present situation and cites in this connection a statement recently made in the House of Commons to the effect that in the month of March alone 1,600,000 gross register tons of Allied shipping had been sent to the bottom of the ocean.

This meant that within a month the Allies had lost a tonnage equal to the annual production for 1941 of all British and American shipyards put together. Britain in 1941 had constructed approximately 1,000,000 gross register tons, while the United States, according to official figures of the U. S. Shipping Board had built 749,000 gross register tons of shipping, including 28 tankers totaling 268,000 gross register tons.

The newspaper goes on to point out that though there was no doubt that these figures will be considerably surpassed in this year, the figures on prospective shipbuilding plans for the current year must nevertheless be regarded with greatest reserve, since they were obviously published for propaganda purposes to a certain extent.

In this connection the Diario de Manha stresses that all figures announced by Washington on the construction of airplanes, tanks and ships, have turned out to be incorrect ever since 1939.

Moreover, for the sake of speedy serial construction, a standard type of vessel is to be built in the United States which in regard to ability of successfully warding off submarine attacks can in no way be recommended, the paper adds. Its maximum speed of ten knots is far too slow.

Shortage of shipping is noticeable in all types of vessels, but particularly in respect to tankers. Tonnage needed for the transportation of raw materials and other urgent deliveries to the allies of the United States had compelled the American authorities to employ for overseas traffic the largest part of their vessels previously plying the coastal run. American coastal traffic has in turn suffered from this measure.

The paper expresses grave skepticism regarding the far flung sea routes of the United States and Great Britain, pointing out that the convoying of Allied merchantmen requires the employment of a large number of light naval units, which consequently cannot be used for other naval operations.

In conclusion, the paper expresses the opinion that there seems to be no solution to the Allies' dilemma.

South Exhibit Slated

An exhibition of tropical plants, mineral ores, and native handicraft works of the East Indies, Malaya, Thailand and Burma will shortly be held at the Tokyo Prefectural Commercial Museum at Marunouchi, it was announced Friday.

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CONDITIONS IN JAVA RETURN TO NORMAL

With All Phases of Reconstruction Having Entered Into Final Stage

Domei

SURABAYA, June 19.—All phases of reconstruction in Java have entered the final stage and everything on the island is being run on a basis as normal as wartime conditions will permit.

Civil administration reached a new point of efficiency a few days ago as the result of a conference of district administrators held here on June 16. The policies of the military administration are being completely and faithfully carried out by the district administrators, while the central organization is assuming a more imposing aspect with additional competent men being added to its ranks.

While production along all lines has been resumed, the opening of railroads and sea communications has greatly alleviated the over-concentration of goods in certain districts and have served much in keeping down the costs of daily necessities.

The circulation of military scrips has increased and the people of Java have complete confidence in them.

The absolute confidence placed in the military note can be seen in the increasing bank deposits of overseas Chinese merchants who used to be anti-Japanese.

Industrial activities, particularly in the vicinity of Surabaya, have been restored completely and iron works, shipbuilding yards, railroad and automobile factories, among the heavy industries, now are going full blast, while other industries producing daily necessities such as salt, tobacco, sugar, textiles, tea, matches, beer, edible oils are now operating on normal pre-war schedule.

The development of underground resources is now making headway under the direction of experts arriving in increasing numbers from Japan.

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Vichy Limits Jew Dentists

Special

VICHY, June 18.—Only 2 per cent of dentists in France may henceforth be Jews, according to a decree published in the official Gazette recently. Jews are also practically excluded from the theatrical, film and musical professions. Exceptions will only be made in cases of very special art when of interest to France.

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POWERFUL REICH UNITS STORM NORTHERN SEBASTOPOL FORTS BY CRUSHING SOVIET DEFENSES

Within 3 Kilometers of Harbor Entrance, Says Berlin

RUMANIANS IN FIGHT

11 Russian Fighter Planes Shot Down by Luftwaffe Over Murmansk Harbor

U-BOATS KEEP UP ACTIVITY

Domei

BERLIN, June 18.—German infantry troops and engineers, effectively supported by concentric artillery fire and the air force, yesterday stormed the main northern forts in the Sebastopol fortification system, including the Maxim Gorki Fort, to carry the battleline to within 3 kilometers of the harbor entrance, the High Command announced today.

South of the Sebastopol fortress, German and Rumanian troops drove Soviet forces from important positions despite stubborn resistance, while German aircraft destroyed enemy stores and supply vessels in the harbor district, the communique said.

Central Attack Continues

Referring to the fighting in the Central sector of the Eastern Front, the communique said attacks were continued yesterday against dispersed enemy groups to the rear and fierce Soviet attacks were frustrated on the Volchov front.

In the harbor of Murmansk, in the Arctic, German aircraft were said to have raided Soviet supply ships and to have shot down 11 fighter planes.

In North Africa, the British 8th army has been smashed in two, with one part retreating toward Tobruk and the other fleeing in the direction of Bardia closely pursued by German tank units, the communique stated.

German motor torpedo-boats have been active in the Mediterranean, recently hitting a British cruiser with two torpedoes to cause its probable sinking, and during earlier operations, sinking one British destroyer, one escort ship, one submarine destroyer and 15,000 tons of shipping, the High Command announced.

Submarines Claim 6 Ships

As announced in a previous communique, German submarines operating in the Atlantic have sunk seven vessels, totaling 34,000 tons, and have heavily damaged another ship by torpedo hits, the communique stated.

In the Caribbean Sea, 12 enemy ships were said to have been sunk, bringing the Allied shipping losses this week to 19 ships, totaing 109,000 tons.

German aircraft reportedly sank two vessels, totalling 5,000 tons, last night in waters around England and bombed an additional three ships.

During the period from June 3 to 16, the British air force lost 307 planes, of which 137 aircraft were destroyed over the Mediterranean and North Africa, while the German air force lost 71 planes, the communique concluded.

Sebastopol Battle Severe

Domei

LISBON, June 18.—Fighting in the Sebastopol sector in Crimea Peninsula is becoming more intense each day, and the German forces after piercing through the Stalin line are believed to be advancing toward Maxim Gorki, a strongly built fort on the Sebastopol front.

According to a British Broadcasting Corporation report received here today, the German forces are constantly sending out reserves and continuing their fierce offensive. In the outlying district of southern Sebastopol, intense fighting has been raging for 20 hours and German and Soviet tanks are locked in a fierce clash.

Renewed fighting is said to be going on in the Balaklava district, 20 kilometers south of Sebastopol, and with the German forces attacking from the south and east, the Soviets at Sebastopol are facing complete annihilation, a front line correspondent report of the Izvestia said.

Wilhelmina in Canada

Domei

LISBON, June 18.—Wilhelmina, former Queen of the Netherlands, arrived in Canada today from Europe by transatlantic plane, according to an Ottawa dispatch received here today.

Fascist Air Forces Wreck 3 Warships In the Mediterranean

Domei

ROME, June 18.—The Italian air force in their recent attack on British warships in the Mediterranean inflicted damage to the 31,000-ton battleship Malaya, the 22,600-ton aircraft carrier Eagle, and the 14,000-ton aircraft carrier Argus, according to a Stefani dispatch from Tangier received here today quoting later detailed informations. The British Government in order to keep it a secret, is said to have prohibited the public from watching the warships arrive, the report added.

BRITISH ABANDONING KEY TOBRUK POINTS

Also Preparing to Retreat From Acroma in Face of Rommel's Fierce Drive

ONLY COASTLINE IS OPEN

All London Papers Admit Superiority of Axis Forces In North Africa

Domei

LISBON, June 18.—The furious offensive of Colonel-General Erwin Rommel's forces in North Africa has forced the British to abandon El Adem and Sidi Rezegh, strategical points on the Tobruk line, and the British forces are reported preparing to retreat from Acroma also, according to a London dispatch received here today.

Tobruk is also reported surrounded by German forces and it is said that the road on the coastline to eastern Egypt is the only passage open, an Associated Press dispatch from Cairo received here today said.

Nazi Superiority Admitted

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 19.—All prominent London newspapers have admitted the overwhelming superiority of Colonel-General Erwin Rommel's forces to the British in North Africa and have expressed various opinions regarding the causes of the continuous Allied defeats, it was reported here from London today.

Commenting on the superiority of General Rommel's forces, the Daily Express attributed the Allied defeats to the following points:

1. The Germans and Italians have complete command of the air in North Africa.

2. The Germans and Italians have a greater number of 18-inch guns concentrated in various positions and are able, thereby, to carry out effective surprise attacks.

3. German anti aircraft guns are being effectively used in anti-tank warfare.

4. General Rommel's mechanized forces are equipped with an overwhelmingly larger number of heavy tanks.

Furthermore, the Daily Express pointed out that General Rommel's forces, which were equipped with only 150 guns two weeks ago, probably have received huge reinforcements from Europe to carry out the recent successful attacks.

U.S. WILL CONCENTRATE ON CARRIER BUILDING

Construction of Battleships Postponed—Few Scheduled For Completion During 1943

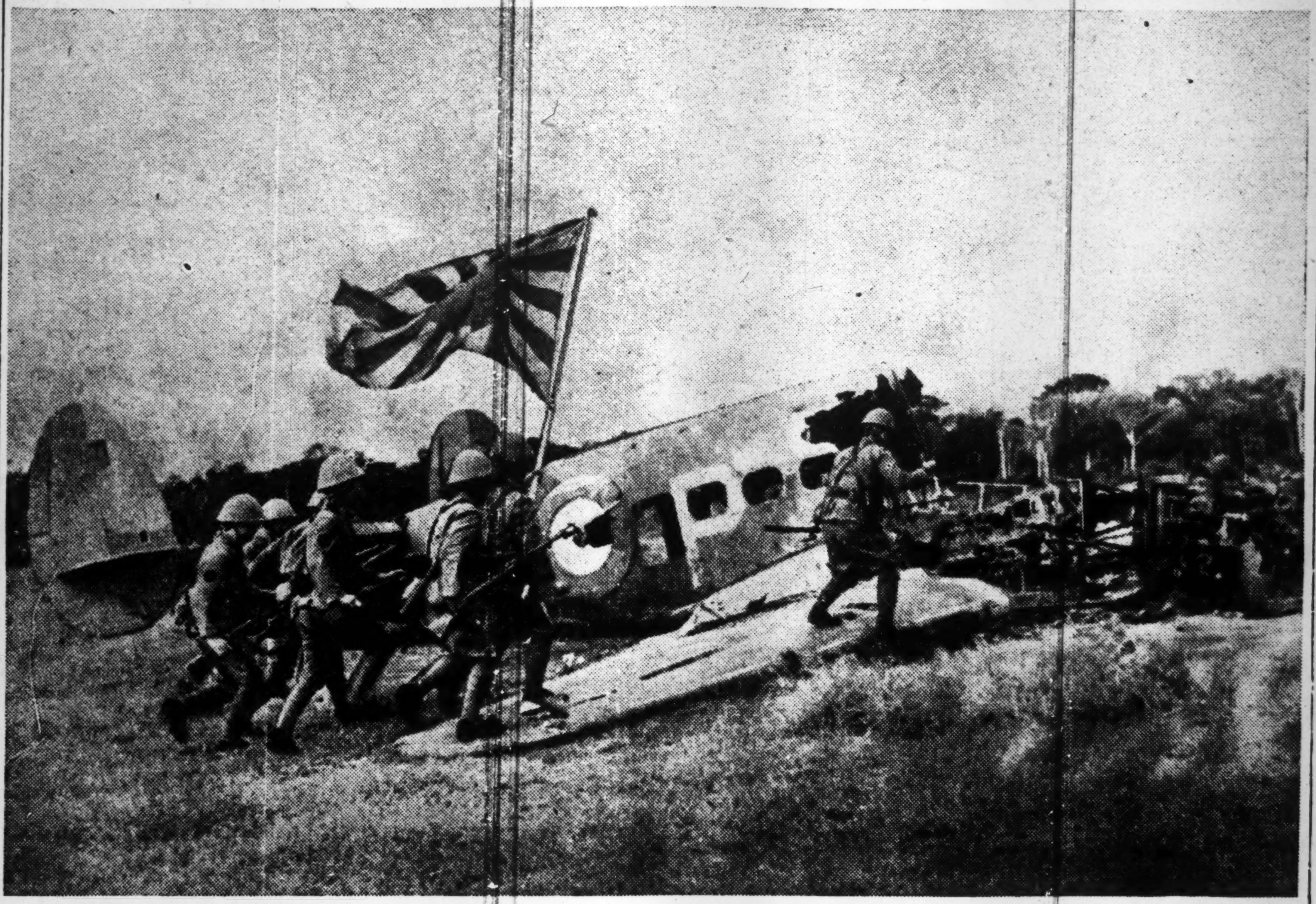
Domei

VICHY, June 18.—Explaining the double expansion program of the United States fleets which has been approved by the House Naval Affairs Committee, Carl Vinson, chairman of the same committee, yesterday declared that the United States navy has decided to concentrate all its energies on the construction of aircraft carriers, and suspend the building of battleships, Havas reported here today, quoting a Washington dispatch.

He stated that aircraft carriers will be constructed as rapidly as possible with some scheduled for completion in 1943, while the construction of battleships will be suspended for the time being except those scheduled to be launched this year, it is reported.

However, he added that the United States navy cannot dispense with battleships when other Powers have them, the dispatch said.

Imperial Naval Ensign Flies Over Boero Island



This photograph taken by a Japanese naval correspondent shows a group of Japanese bluejackets mopping up enemy remnants at Namlea airfield on the northern coast of Boero Island, south of the Molucca group, after Japanese Naval planes had subjected it to severe bombing. Burning is a Lockheed-Hudson bomber of the enemy as the result of a direct hit by the Japanese planes. (Passed by the Navy Ministry)

MOSCOW APPROVES TWIN AGREEMENTS

Supreme Council Endorses Ratification of Pacts With Britain, U.S.

AMERICA INCREASES AID

Billion Dollar Lease-Lend Sum Trebled by Virtue of Alliance

Domei

MOSCOW, June 18.—The Supreme Council of the Soviet Union, in its extraordinary session held today, approved the ratification of the recently-concluded Anglo-Soviet Treaty of Alliance and also the Mutual Assistance Agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States.

In the session of the Supreme Council, Viacheslav M. Molotov, Commissar of Foreign Affairs, delivered a speech reporting the circumstances leading to the conclusion of the Anglo-Soviet Treaty of Alliance and the Soviet-American Agreement.

Meanwhile, the United States Lease-Lend aid to the Soviet Union has been increased from $1,000,000,000 to $3,000,000,000 by virtue of the newly-concluded agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union, Mr. Molotov also stated in his speech before the extraordinary session of the Soviet Supreme Council at the Kremlin tonight.

During the meeting, which was attended by Premier Josef Stalin and other leaders of the Soviet Government, Mr. Molotov declared that he had reached a complete agreement with the British and American leaders for the creation of a second front in Europe within the year.

Neutrals Won't Believe

D.N.B.

BERLIN, June 16.—The renewed British statements that there are no secret clauses in the British-Soviet Pact will not be believed in neutral countries, is the opinion of the Wilhelmstrasse.

The spokesman pointed out that Foreign Minister Anthony Eden's statement to this effect had avoided any concrete issue since the British Foreign Minister had merely stated that there did not exist any "secret obligations" or "promises" attached to the new pact.

The spokesman declared that such obligations and promises were not absolutely necessary because it would be sufficient that if there were secret clauses in the pact providing for an interpretation in a certain fashion of certain things it would not be doubted by anyone that such provisions were made.

Dealing with the secret clauses in the Anglo-Soviet Pact the Berliner Boersenzeitung, headlining its article "Behind the Scenes of the Pact" points to Eden's statement in the House of Commons in reply to

(Continued on Page 2)

Big Deposits of Petroleum and Phosphorite Found in New Guinea; Development Started

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, June 19.—Petroleum resources in the neighborhood of Babot, in northwestern New Guinea, if properly and adequately developed, will be one of the largest and best in the world, said Sadanobu Matsuda, adviser to the Japanese Military Administration in the southern regions, today upon return from an extended inspection trip to an undisclosed Japanese base in New Guinea.

Mr. Matsuda revealed that with the steady return of peace and order to New Guinea under the Japanese Military Administration, rapid progress is being made in the development of abundant underground resources as well as forestry resources throughout the island.

Petroleum and phosphorite are the two cardinal underground resources in New Guinea, and the petroleum available in the vicinity of Babot, in the northwestern part of the island, is still entirely undeveloped and will be one of the biggest and best in the world, he said.

He disclosed that preparations were well under way for developing phosphorite resources in the neighborhood of Manokwari, the capital city of former Dutch New Guinea.

Mr. Matsuda declared that great difficulty is being experienced by the group of experts who now are undertaking an exhaustive survey of the island, fighting reptiles under the scorching tropical sun.

Dairy products, raw cotton, vegetable oil and numerous other agricultural resources obtainable in Timor, Halmahera and other islands surrounding New Guinea also will be developed on a large scale in order to contribute to the execution of the schemes for the mobilization of materials within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, Mr. Matsuda concluded.

Today's Press Comments

Saturday, June 20, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Administrative Simplification and Strengthening

HOCHI—Obviously it is common sense in all modern total wars to cultivate the fighting force whereby to carry on a war to its successful conclusion by the reconstruction of all occupied positions in keeping with the phenomenal development of the military and naval operations. Particularly necessary is this for Japan which is now prosecuting on an unprecedented large scale the current War of Greater East Asia.

In order to meet with these wartime requirements the successive Cabinets have directed their respective untiring efforts in readjusting the various structures so as to set up a firm, unshakable national structure essential for carrying on the current war to a victorious end.

The simplification and strengthening of the administrative organs, which the successive Cabinets have [illegible] in attaining their end, have, [illegible] to the present Cabinet, been [illegible] by it. As a result, the surplus Government officials who would have to lose their positions will be mobilized by the Government and sent to the Southern Regions.

At a time when the governmental affairs have multiplied in proportion and have become extraordinarily complicated, it seems untimely for the Government to take such a step, but upon realizing that its primary objective lies in increasing the number of the rank and file of the Government officials to be sent to the Japanese-occupied Southern Regions in the sole hope of facilitating and accelerating the monumental task that lies ahead of it, the construction and rehabilitation of these regions, we cannot but express our deep respect for the judicious judgment and farsightedness of the Government.

Administrative Reform

CHUGAI—The Government has at last taken one of the steps necessary to reform the system of Government officials.

The problem of administrative reform has been before the nation for a long time. The need of finding a speedy solution of the problem was felt by everybody. Unfortunately the Government lacked the courage to carry out reform.

We respect the Tojo Cabinet which has decided to solve for once the question of administrative reform whose speedy settlement is demanded by the situation with which the country is confronted today. An efficient Government service is a principal condition of bringing the country through in the war. As was pointed out by the President of the Board of Information, the task of reforming the personnel of Government organs bristles with difficulties. We have a high appreciation of the resolution with which the Government has decided to move to effect reforms in the administrative service.

The Cabinet's move is in keeping with the speech of Premier Hideki Tojo at the recent extraordinary session of the Diet in which he indicated the intention of the Government to simplify government business and improve the standards of all officials. His remarks left us in the least doubt that he would not take much time to enforce a reform plan which necessarily would involve cuts in the staffs of Government offices. The swiftness with which the Government acted in reducing its personnel compels our admiration, although such cuts are long overdue.

A large number of officials will be affected by the present reform plan. For those officials who will

(Continued on Page 2)

CHURCHILL ARRIVES UNHERALDED IN U.S.

Prime Minister Is Accompanied By Chief of the British Army General Staff

TALKS WITH ROOSEVELT

Second Front Formation, Future Strategy in Pacific Seen as Discussion Topics

Domei

VICHY, June 18.—The first talk between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill, who suddenly arrived in Washington today, was held at the White House at 10 p.m. today, according to an Havas dispatch from Washington.

The British Prime Minister, who was accompanied by General Sir Allen Brooke, Chief of the British Army General Staff, is scheduled to hold several conferences with President Roosevelt regarding the execution of the war, the report said.

Meanwhile, American newspapers declared that the discovery of a new means for the formation of a second front in Europe will be the pivot of the Roosevelt Churchill talks, with special reference to the unfavorable Allied War situation in the Pacific and Indian Ocean.

Urgent Problems

Special to the Yomiuri

BUENOS AIRES, June 18.—The arrival today in Washington of Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Britain was announced today by Stephen Early, President Roosevelt's private secretary, according to a message from Washington.

Mr. Early, it is reported, made the following announcement:

"Mr. Churchill, the British Prime Minister, arrived in Washington today. The object of his present visit to America is to confer with President Roosevelt about many problems relative to the prosecution of the war."

Nothing definite has yet been made public as to the exact object of the British Prime Minister's second visit to America, but according to information from Washington, it is believed in well-informed neutral circles there that in view of the situation which is growing graver for the anti-Axis camp, matters which will come up for serious discussion between President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill will include: (1) the future tactical plans in the Pacific and measures to be taken in aid of Australia and Chungking which are about to fall under Japanese sway;

(2) the future policy in North Africa and Western Asia in its relation to the question of retaining control over the Mediterranean.

(3) the question of developing a second front in Europe and that of giving aid to the Soviet Union;

(4) measures to be taken to safe-

(Continued on Page 2)

GOVERNMENT CLARIFIES PLAN OF SENDING OFFICIALS TO SOUTH TO WORK NEW ADMINISTRATION

8 Ex-Premiers Hear Tojo's Explanation On Progress of War

Eight former Premiers Friday afternoon heard Premier General Hideki Tojo explain the favorable progress of the War of Greater East Asia, at a meeting at the Premier's official residence, it was made known by the Board of Information Friday night. Attending the meeting also were other Ministers of State, President Yoshimichi Hara of the Privy Council and Directors of the four Cabinet Bureaus. The eight former Premiers were Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki, Admiral Keisuke Okada, Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, Koki Hirota, General Senjuro Hayashi and General Nobuyuki Abe. The only absentee was Count Keigo Kiyoura.

INDIANS DEMANDING ABSOLUTE FREEDOM

No Longer Crying Over It—British Missions' Failure Indicates End of Rule

SPOKESMAN COMMENTS

National Congress Backs Gandhi—Togo's Message Inspires Independence Movement

India is no longer crying for independence but demanding it, declared Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at the regular meeting of foreign correspondents, Friday.

"Mother India today," said Mr. Hori, "no longer cries for but demands her liberation. The age of the British policy of divide and rule is ended and with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, a new opportunity was presented to India to attain her long-cherished aim of independence."

The Spokesman pointed out that fear of losing India had made Britain send not only Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal, but also the Duke of Gloucester, brother of King George VI. "But," added the Spokesman, "both missions were failures."

U.S. Always Intruding

"Not only the British, but the ever-intruding Americans," pursued Mr. Hori, "had to have their fingers in the pie. Colonel Louis Johnson, United States Special emissary to India, as well as Henry F. Grady, head of the American supply mission to India, were sent, but the only reward for all their labors was the practical confirmation of the already heavy British suspicion that the American Government was aiming to swallow bit by bit the British imperial morsel."

Continuing, the Spokesman indicated that today within India herself the significance of the moment is fully realized. Mahatma Gandhi, leader of India's nationalistic movement, had said that the primary condition for Indian cooperation was for the British to withdraw from India for good.

"Mr. Gandhi's views were fully agreed to by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, ex-president of the Indian Congress Party," declared Mr. Hori, quoting the words of Mr. Nehru himself, who had said in a press interview at Bombay on June 17, "The withdrawal of Britain from India should mean the complete transfer of political power to India. The defense of the whole country is primarily India's concern. The essential thing is that the British Government must accept independence for India in its entirety. There is not going to be any peace between us except on that basis. Whatever consequences entail, we shall carry on in our own way."

The Spokesman then pointed out that it was clear that the Congress party is now united solidly behind Mr. Gandhi, who is prepared to assume the leadership of the independent Government of India formed by all the leading political organizations.

Illustrating his point, Mr. Hori showed how the hopelessness of British-Indian cooperation had been confessed even by Mohammed Ali Jinnah, head of the Indian Moslem League, who had previously been said to be pro-British, when he said in a press interview with the Daily Mail correspondent at Bombay that "in the Indian negotiations I had offered everything I had to the British, but my offer was turned down."

"Outside of India," continued Mr.

(Continued on Page 2)

Information Board Gives Depletion Percentage In Home Ranks

OVER 30,000 MUST GO

Tani Stresses Necessity of Retrenching State Personnel in Statement

The world on Friday was given an insight into a state in which Japanese of unquestioned ability with a wealth of experience in official business will be running the administrative machinery in the immense area, seven times the size of the Japanese mainland, in the south which has been brought under Japanese control in the Greater East Asia War which started but six months ago.

More than 30,000 was the estimated number of men which are needed to fill those official posts in the southern occupied areas which are vital to the ruling of these territories in the manner in which they should be ruled from the point of reconstructing the entire southern area as an integral part of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Will Go South

These posts will be filled by Government officials and employes in the mainland and overseas territories, who will be relieved of their duties to permit them to go to the south.

The extent to which the ranks of the officials in the mainland and other parts of the Empire will be depleted to release men for employment in the operating of the administrative machinery in the occupied territories in the south was revealed in a statement issued by the Board of Information Friday morning following the regular Cabinet meeting at which the principles to guide the work of freeing officials from their duties in the Empire for use in the southern occupied areas were approved.

The Cabinet's move also initiated the steps to reform the entire administrative machinery, which is essential to the establishment of the type of national structure upon whose completion is predicated final victory in the Greater East Asia War.

The swiftness with which the Government moved to adjust the personnel of all its organs strongly suggests that there will be far greater dispatch than is generally expected in the vital work of placing the nation under a structure which alone will permit the country to make absolutely sure of marching on to final victory in the world's biggest war.

Highlights of Scheme

The highlights of what was called the personnel retrenchment plan are:

1. The full number, as on June 1, of officials of chokunin, sonin, and hannin rank and of employes in the central Government organs will be reduced by 30 per cent.

2. The number of officials of chokunin, sonin, and hannin ranks and employes in the local governments will be cut by 20 per cent.

3. Officials and employes in the work of Ministries and other Government organs will be reduced by 10 per cent or thereabout.

4. In adjusting their personnel, the Government-Generals of Chosen and Taiwan, Government of Karafuto, and Kuantung and South Seas Governments are required to refer to the principles followed by the central Government organs in cutting down the strength of their staffs.

Measures for the operation of the personnel retrenchment plan are to be submitted to the Cabinet by July 15.

It was indicated that all steps necessary to the enforcement of the plan would be taken by the end of August.

The reason for the move of the Government was explained in a statement issued by President Masayuki Tani of the Board of Information at the same time that the announcement disclosing the contents of the personnel retrenchment plan came from the board.

The substance of the President's statement in translation was to the following effect:

"As was made plain by the address of Premier Hideki Tojo at the 80th session of the Imperial

(Continued on Page 2)

SHONAN ISLE TINTED IN TRUE NIPPON HUES

People Elated With Food Sufficiency and New Peaceful Atmosphere

In a short space of only four months, Shonanto has been wiped clean of the Anglo-American color, and endowed with excessive supply of foodstuffs, and the contented people on the island are according full cooperation in constructing a new order, a special dispatch to the Yomiuri disclosed.

One outstanding factor which is most striking, the correspondent said, is the good physical condition in which the soldiers find themselves, chiefly because of the abundance of food. The most conspicuous among surplus supplies is flour which is still stocked in huge quantities at a warehouse in the vicinity of Bukit Timah.

However, he continued, since the roof of the storage house has been badly damaged by the Japanese bombardment, there is a possibility that the flour might become decomposed through leakage whenever a squall occurs. The military authorities, therefore, have put into operation again a brewery which was owned by an enemy national, and the flour is being distributed toward this purpose. Consequently, insofar as the supply of bread and beer is concerned, the Japanese soldiers as well as others need not feel any inconveniences for some time yet.

People Greet Dawn of Peace

Until the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the reporter went on, the population of the island was somewhere around 60,000, but a great number had evacuated to avoid the turmoils of war. With the dawn of peace and order in Shonanto, however, practically all of them have returned with the exception of some 10,000 enemy nationals.

Due to the international position the island has occupied for ages, the correspondent said, the inhabitants comprise many races such as Chinese, Malayans, Indians, half-castes, etc., and consequently, no less than 27 different languages including English, Indian, Malayan, Chinese and others are being spoken in every-day life.

Continuing, the reporter stated that the reconstruction undertaking on the island is making smooth and satisfactory headway, removing the erstwhile military installations and constructing the Shonan Shrine near a reservoir at Bukit Timah.

Japanese names are quickly replacing English ones, and apart from Buizan for Bukit Timah, Yamato Dock for Empire Dock, Shonan Ryokan for Raffles Hotel, etc., various names befitting the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere are making their debut. The shrewd Chinese businessmen are quick in realizing the new situation, for they are rechristening their shops with Japanese names.

At the main shopping districts such as High Street and South Bridge Road, the reporter disclosed, the shop-owners are offering a 10 per cent reduction on purchases made by the Japanese soldiers. The entire city is simply flooded with fibrous goods, shoes, etc. which are found in excessive quantities.

Newspaper publications and other cultural organs have resumed their operation and the army paper, "Kensetsu," Shonan Nippo (Chinese), Shonan Times (English) and an Indian daily are being welcomed by the island inhabitants.

Business Center Established

Adding more Japanese color to the island city, the correspondent further declared, the Japanese business center has been established in skyscrapers flanking the Malacca Street facing the Raffles Square where the Domei News Agency, Asahi Shimbun, Osaka Mainichi Shimbun, Yokohama Specie Bank, the Bank of Taiwan and others are located.

With the object of fostering economic activities in the whole of Malaya, Chief Watanabe of the Military Administration, recently invited the representatives of Chinese businessmen to clarify Japan's stand, and urged the institution, at this opportunity, of the Chinese Society, appointing Lin Wen-ching to head this organization.

In the educational field, the reporter said, the Japanese Language School was recently opened in the Honganji Temple which is crowded beyond capacity with native students. With the growing enthusiasm for the Japanese language, the people are beginning to take deep interest in Japanese customs and manners and have already started to dispense with the afternoon naps customary among the native inhabitants. Japanese music is also gaining popularity among the public.

Rows of pill-boxes which once hampered the Japanese operation are still standing menacingly along the coast line, but groups of junks flying Japanese flags, completely ignoring their presence, are plying the waters off the island in search of good fishing grounds.

Thus, the island which had been placed under British tyranny for centuries is taking a broad stride toward the new era of tomorrow, the correspondent concluded.

Town Named Marshal Petain

Special

PARIS, June 18.—The town of Beni Amrane in Algeria has changed its name into Marshal Petain with the French Chief of State's permission, it is reported. A stone monument in the shape of the Marshal's baton has also been unveiled by the head of an Algerian tribe.

Norwegian, Panama, Honduras Steamers Torpedoed and Sunk

Domei

LISBON, June 18.—A Norwegian steamer has been torpedoed and sunk in the Gulf of Mexico, according to a New York dispatch received here today.

Domei

LISBON, June 18.—The United States Navy Department has announced that a medium-size Panamanian steamer and a small-size Honduras merchantship have been torpedoed in the Caribbean Sea, according to a Washington dispatch received here today.

Churchill Arrives Unheralded in U.S.

(Continued From Page 1)

guard the Atlantic route of communication between America and Britain and the strengthening of American aid for Britain.

These are all problems calling for urgent attention and it is believed that there will be earnest discussion of these issues from the point of view of improving the situation which is growing worse and worse for the Allies.

To Expedite Decisions

Special to the Yomiuri

STOCKHOLM, June 18.—In well-informed circles here, it is believed that the present visit of Mr. Winston Churchill, the British Prime Minister, to America will have very close bearings on the wholesale reorientation of the fundamental war policy of the anti-Axis camp. Collating the information received from London recently, the Anti-Axis Conference has been in session in Washington since the early part of this month, and it seems that at this Conference the basic recasting of strategic, economic and diplomatic measures of the Allies in the Pacific and in the Atlantic is being discussed.

In view, however, of the fact that America's capacity for the supply of materials to her Allies has been weakened greatly, America's leadership and voice at the Conference have suffered correspondingly, with the result that no conclusion has yet been reached at the Conference because of a conflict of interests among the countries which are represented.

It is believed that Mr. Churchill's visit to Washington at the present time is to expedite decisions at the Anti-Axis Conference under the agreement reached some time ago that in the event of divergences arising among the Allies regarding the fundamental war policy, the point at issue should be settled by President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill, and that the decision thus reached should be acted upon by all the Allies.

Linked With Molotov

The present sudden visit of Winston Churchill, the British Prime Minister, to Washington, deserves serious attention as having some close bearings on the recent visit of Viacheslav M. Molotov, the Soviet Foreign Commissar, to London and Washington, according to Domei.

Nothing definite is known as to the details of the interview which the British Prime Minister had with President Roosevelt and other American leaders after his arrival in Washington, but it is believed that the subjects taken up referred to the formation of a second front and the increased supply of materials to Soviet Russia, which had been agreed upon in the recent conversations among Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union.

It is, however, considered problematical whether anything substantial will emerge from the present Roosevelt-Churchill conversations, as, according to expert opinion, the development of a second front is impossible, and as, moreover, the transportation of American materials to the Soviet Union is suspended due to the bombings of Murmansk by the German air force, according to Domei.

The recent Soviet-American and Anglo-Soviet negotiations through Mr. Molotov were conducted separately, and as it appears that neither Britain nor America is fully acquainted with the contents of the agreement which the other has reached with the Soviet Union, the present visit of the British Prime Minister to Washington will serve to promote mutual understanding on any ambiguous points.

In any case, the frequent meetings of the leaders of the United States and Britain are by no means a hopeful sign. No matter what the true object of the present Anglo-American Conference may be, the British Prime Minister's precipitate visit to Washington points to the mounting crisis with which the Allied camp is confronted.

Moscow Approves Twin Agreements

(Continued From Page 1)

Arthur Greenwood's question whether there existed any secret clauses or stipulations of any kind.

The paper in this connection states that Eden would have been well advised to refrain from any rhetoric remarks since this would arouse the suspicion of everybody capable of reading between the lines of the pact.

The paper furthermore refers to the statement in the New York Times to the effect that it was more than probable that a victorious Moscow would take up the frontier question in due time. Moreover, the London Telegraph had referred to the clause of the pact concerning the frontier being "elastic".

The Boersenzeitung stresses that Britain as well as the Soviet Union agree in the pact that they do not strive for territorial gains for "themselves." This clearly revealed that the Soviet Union would occupy any territory she liked not "for herself" but in the interests of the whole of Europe when time had come. Eden and Molotov would have an extremely difficult time to convince the European nations that a victorious Moscow would show any consideration to the nations of Europe.

NAZI GUNS SUPERIOR TO TANKS OF BRITISH

Discovery Made by English Military Correspondent—London Dismayed

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, June 18.—The discovery that the hard-hitting, quick-firing and fast-moving anti-tank gun is superior to the tank in every way has been announced in London by the military correspondent of the Daily Mail following careful observation of the deadly effects of this monster of destruction on the battlefields. Kindred reports are also seen pouring in from Libya, Kharkov and from Sebastopol. This observation thus implies that the tank as a battle winner has definitely been dethroned.

Such recognition constituting only one part of the experience met by the Soviets and the British on the battlefields of this spring of the new German weapons, has caused no little consternation in London.

One is wondering again why it should be Germany that is once again superior to the British war organization. This especially concerns the British Prime Minister.

The British press states that the British had been short of war materials on the North African battlefield. This is also referred to as the reason for the setbacks suffered by the British in the Mediterranean, for it had been absolutely necessary to bring at least some materials to Malta and to Tobruk despite the difficulties.

As a matter of fact, London has become very cautious regarding future developments. It is still maintained that the convoy reached Tobruk with materials, but it is not indicated whether one reckons with the holding out of this fortress. It is quite openly admitted that General Ritchie's army has been considerably weakened. The Times apprehends that Rommel either intends to take Tobruk or to split the 8th army. This paper also attributes the successes of the Germans to their tanks and cannons. It is stressed that the British had strengthened their mechanized equipment, but that the Germans had not been idle in the interim.

Government Reveals Personnel Reform

(Continued From Page 1)

Diet, the Government has the intention of simplifying the business handled by the various Government organs and strengthen generally the service of Government on the one hand, and on the other, to reinforce the staffs of officials working over the whole of the area of Greater East Asia with persons working in Government offices in the Empire who will be released from their duties in the process of the reform of the administrative machinery necessary to the improvement and strengthening of the service of Government in the mainland and elsewhere.

"The Government has for some time been studying the method of enforcing this policy.

"At the Cabinet meeting today the principles to guide the Government in achieving the simplification of Government business and the strengthening of the whole administrative service were approved.

"Business handled by Government offices have increased by leaps and bounds ever since the commencement of the War of Greater East Asia as is already known to us all.

"It is also perfectly well known to us all that the Government officials and employes, working hard day and night, are overcoming the trials of an official life overburdened with business to attend to.

"A long-range view of the situation which finds the country conducting the Greater East Asia War, with full conviction of final victory, convinces us that there is an absolute necessity for retrenching the personnel of Government offices. Accordingly, it has been decided to act resolutely in effecting the desired reform.

"The problem of how to reduce the personnel of Government organs without affecting the service of government arises. Every conceivable measure has to be adopted to solve this question. Reform of the method of performing official duties, improvement of the standards of officials, and simplification of the whole administrative machinery suggest themselves as measures which of all others must be adopted to avoid the proposed retrenchment of personnel affecting the government service in the least.

"The task the Government has set itself is extremely arduous. It should be performed, the Government has decided, with whatever difficulties it may be found attended with.

"We tacitly expect all the officials in the nation to bear in mind the long range view of the circumstances surrounding the country which has influenced the Government to decide to cut down its personnel and deal with their official business as though they were required to do a number of times the amount of business they had been wont to dispatch before."

Yoshizawa Leaves Hanoi for Saigon; Will Meet Decoux

Domei

HANOI, June 19.—Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China, this morning left here by air for Saigon. After finishing his business at Saigon, Mr. Yoshizawa is scheduled to stay at Dalat to conduct negotiations with Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China, and other leaders of the Government-General. The Ambassador is scheduled to return to Hanoi early in August.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

be dismissed, employment, as we believe, will be found in the southern occupied areas where reconstruction projects are under way. It remains to be seen how the Government will approach the question of adjusting the administrative structure itself.

Reform in Administration

MIYAKO—Important points in connection with a large-scale renovation in the administrative system befitting the wartime condition was decided during the course of the Cabinet session on Friday.

This is a prompt and yet effective decision in strengthening the administration by simplifying the internal routine and in replenishing the urgently demanded officials for the reconstruction of the whole of the Greater East Asia bloc. Furthermore, the Government has taken special pains to gather various tentative plans in this connection by August 15 so that the plan may be put into practice by the end of that month.

The decision thus reached by the Government, no doubt, has innumerable obstacles in its path but the public should fully appreciate the fact that the Government has taken up this policy in spite of the anticipated difficulties and extend an all-out cooperation.

The object of the steps this time taken by the Government, in short, is to effect a reorganization in the planned disposition of men to construct an East Asiatic administration. The most important point is how to strengthen the administrative power on the wartime basis with the limited number of officials available in various circles in order to prosecute a total war with the military field, the Government and the civilian, as a single body.

The whole nation unites in paying the highest respect to the voluntary spirit with which the Government has decided to effect an epochal reform.

U.S. BOMBER UNIT FORMED

Volunteer Air Corps in Chungking Merged

Domei

LISBON, June 18.—The United States volunteer air corps in Chungking has been organized as a United States army bomber unit, under the command of Captain Caleb Haines, according to a Chungking dispatch received here today.

The newly-organized American air unit will be formally incorporated into the United States air forces on July 4, the report said.

PERUVIAN OFFICIAL SCORES U.S. MISRULE

Charge d'Affaires in Berlin Says Peru's Belligerency Against People's Will

D.N.B.

MADRID, June 16.—Dr. Cerao Cebrian, the Peruvian Charge d'Affaires in Berlin, who as will be remembered, refused to return home explaining his reasons to the Spanish press, handed the Berlin correspondent of the ABC his reply in order to counter the declaration of the Peruvian Embassy at Madrid, which had been made some weeks ago.

In this letter, Dr. Cebrian once again stated clearly and unequivocally that the Peruvian Government's attitude does not meet with the approval of the people. He also declared that the Union Revolutionaria, one of the most important parties had been fighting since its foundation by General Sanchez Cerro against Communism and United States imperialism.

"I have always stressed," Dr. Cebrian pointed out, "that the slogans of good neighborhood and American solidarity served the United States only to camouflage their real intentions. If my mother country was tied down by the treaties of Havana and Panama, devised by the Yankees, it was certainly not to break off relations with the Axis Powers.

"The Government's decision of January 24, therefore, clearly does not conform with the will of the people and can only be due to pressure by another power.

"Consequently, my statement to the Spanish press last month does not only express my personal opinion but also that of the majority of the Peruvian people."

Indians Demanding Absolute Freedom

(Continued From Page 1)

Hori, "her 2,000,000 patriots have also awakened to the occasion, as witness the present meeting at Bangkok of the Indian Independence Conference."

Reiterates Togo's Message

Turning to the policy of Japan, the Spokesman emphatically declared that Japan's policy, in the midst of these unceasing activities, had been clearly stated by Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo in his message to the Conference on June 16 reading: "What responsible leaders of India have to do at this critical moment is to forget minor differences of opinion there may be among them, and unite in getting their countrymen to stand in a body at their side, and exert themselves to bring about the collapse of British imperialism, and realize an India by the Indians for the Indians."

"The eyes of not only Japan but also of the entire Asia as well as of those, who share the common aspiration of the new world order," observed the Spokesman in conclusion, "are riveted upon what course the Indian people will follow in this supreme hour of their destiny."

Regarding the reshuffling in the United States Navy, Mr. Hori stated that this was nothing but an acknowledgement that the damages the American battleships had suffered were much heavier than that announced by the Washington Government.

"If the Americans succeed in converting the ships they now have on paper into the real articles, the Pacific Ocean is deep enough to contain some more scrap iron," declared the Spokesman.

Seal Catching School

In view of the special technique necessary for catching fur-seals and sea-otters, a fur-seal catching training school will be opened in Shimosato-machi, Wakayama Prefecture under the auspices of the Japan Sea Animals Company, the Kokumin reports from Wakayama.

Soviet-Mexican Pact Seen

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 18.—The Soviet Union is seriously considering the conclusion of a trade agreement with Mexico in order to import metals from the latter, according to Bruce Vickers, an American national who is serving as military envoy of the Soviet Union in Mexico, it was reported here from Mexico City today.

Geburtsanzeige

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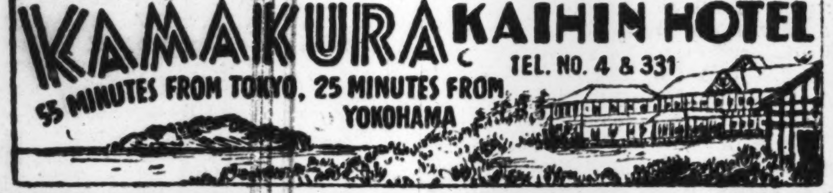

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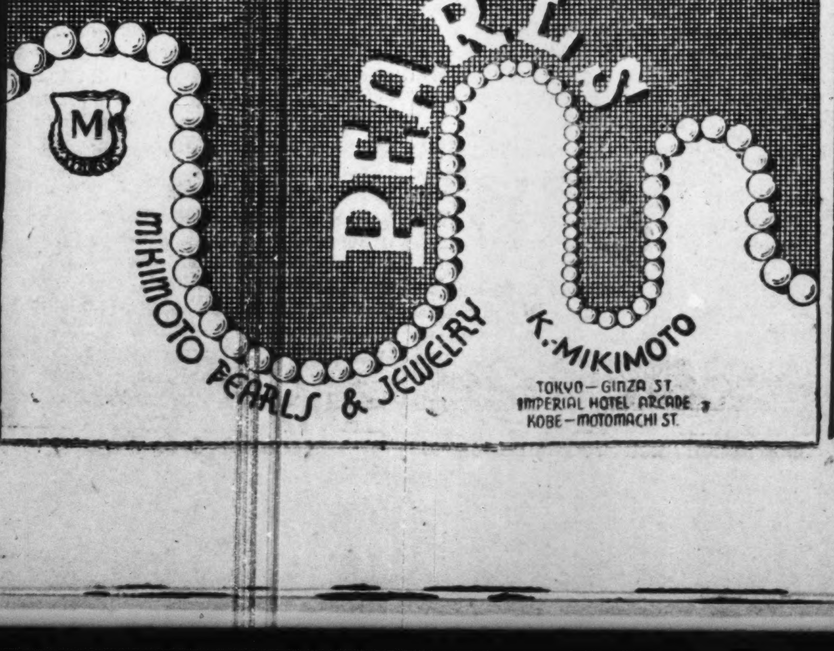

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...W RANGOON RISES FROM ASHES OF OLD

...rd Labor of Japanese Army, ...coperation of Burmese Completes Miracle

...he reconstruction of Rangoon ...med to be an impossibility after ... British army had applied the ...orched earth" tactics to the city. ...t it has returned to its old pros...rity and order thanks to the un...elding labor of the Japanese Army ... the last three months since their ...torious entry into the city. A ...niuri correspondent in Rangoon ...ving witnessed the rehabilitation ...ork going on in the city dispatch... the following accounts on the ...esent conditions in Rangoon:

The British army applied large-...ale "scorched earth" tactics to ...angoon setting fire to hundreds of ...aces throughout the city. When ...e Japanese Army arrived there, ...e city was wrapped in red flames. ...arbor facilities, big buildings, and ...ousands of automobiles burned ...y and night.

New Burma had to be built, but ...oking at the ruins, the Japanese ...rmy did not know where to start ...eir work of reconstruction. The ...ouses which were left unburnt ...ere devoid of inhabitants or furni...ure, while the famous Buddhist ...mple, Shwe Dagon Pagoda, tower...g high above the ruins presented ... scene of utter solitude and desola...on. The water facilities, electric ...ghts, and water power plants were ...l destroyed beyond any possibility ...f repair.

Faced Starvation

Hundreds of refugees were seen ...amping in the city park, among ...hom a cholera epidemic was ...preading. The people, with nothing ...o eat, were wandering aimlessly ...among the ruins in search of food, ...ut they could not find even a grain of rice in spite of the fact ...hat Burma is a country famous for ...ts rice production. Even those ...who had money could not buy any...thing as most of the stores had been ...burnt down.

When a charity bazaar was open...ed prices were unimaginably high—one box of cigarettes cost ¥2.00, one box of matches 30 cents, and one pound of sugar ¥10.00, but they were sold out in an amazingly short time.

The inhabitants of Rangoon could not obtain a drop of oil to light their lamps, because the oil refining factory had been set on fire. It was strange to see Rangoon, which was often referred to as a second Shanghai and the cardinal point for sending supplies to the Chungking regime, deserted and clothed in darkness.

Rehabilitation seemed impossible, but the impossible was made possible through the efforts of the Japanese Army together with the Burmese who were determined to rebuild their city under the leadership of the Japanese. The Indian and Chinese merchants were no slower in their cooperation with the Japanese Army who were motivated by the desire to see their businesses restored to their former status.

Inhabitants Return

By the time the Japanese Army had reached Lashio, North Burma, having occupied the oil field, Irrawaddy Delta, the rice producing district, Toungoo, and Mandalay, the inhabitants of Rangoon, who had evacuated on the outbreak of the war came back to the city. The spread of the cholera epidemic was checked by the Japanese Medical Corps.

The shopping district began to attract the people as goods were brought back from the jungles in which they were stored during the war. The Chinese merchants were the first to open their stores as evidenced before in other places occupied by the Japanese Army. The 60,000 Chinese merchants whose business was to import supplies for the Chungking army did not flee either to Yunnan Province or to India, but stayed in Burma and were there to welcome the Japanese Army on their entry into the city. They had apparently given up their affiliation with the Chungking regime. Within the three months since the entry of the Japanese Army they opened over 60 restaurants in which they magically produced piles of foodstuffs.

The Indians were as eager as the Chinese in starting their new life. They are to be seen working at the harbor, in rice cleaning factories, lumber factories and rice factories. The Indian middlemen piled their junks with unhulled rice and sailed down the Irrawaddy River to Rangoon. Burma will become a happy and peaceful land for the 200,000 Indian people.

The Burmese are as happy as any other people because Burma has been restored to them after 60 years during which time they were forced to live a very narrow existence even though it was their own country. The Burmese soldiers are happy because they can march through the city with their heads held high.

Source of Great Joy

The setting up of a preparation committee in northern Burma for the organization of the Central Administration Board was a source of great joy, particularly when the members of the National Independence Party were placed on the Committee.

The all-Burma artists' meeting celebrating the termination of the war in that area was held with the purpose of entertaining the Japanese soldiers. Popular Burmese actresses danced gorgeous Burmese dances in costumes which flaunted the Japanese flag and the Burmese Independence flag on the breast. A sword dance by the Girls' Dancing Team and a Puppet Show which resembled that of the Bunraku were also included in the program. Thus the cultural life of Burma is also keeping pace with the rehabilitation of industry and business.

The Burmese are a religious people whose life is centered round the Shwe Dagon Pagoda where they come to pay homage, often riding on their wagons from as far as 10 miles or even 100 miles. They were deeply impressed when they saw the pagoda standing magnificently before them undestroyed and particularly when they heard about the donation made by Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in Burma.

Some time ago, a patch of blue sky peeped through the clouds, which was a very uncommon phenomenon during the rainy season. Then suddenly a cloud of variegated colors of red, blue, yellow, purple and green appeared in the sky under which the golden pagoda shone so brightly that all the people came out and prayed toward the pagoda, believing that Buddha, their God, had come down among them again with the tidings of blessing and salvation.

Burma is a free country and can now walk her own way. Burma which was utilized as the supply route of the Chungking Army is now going to play an important role both in the annihilation of the Chungking regime and in the realization of the Indian independence movement.

Y.C.A.C. TENNIS FINALS SLATED OVER WEEKEND

Aurell and Cornu to Meet In Men's Championship Singles Today

Due to unfavorable weather, the finals of the lawn tennis tournament at the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club have been postponed, and the following events are scheduled to be played off this week-end:

On Saturday at 3 p.m. Men's championship singles P. Aurell vs. J. Cornu, at 3 p.m. Men's handicap singles E. I. da Silva vs. J. J. Planes.

On Sunday at 11 a.m. Ladies' singles handicap Mrs. Brigel vs. Miss M. Prohaska, at 3 p.m. Men's doubles championship Cornu and Harriss vs. Aurell and Kallin.

The club committee also announces that at the meeting recently held for cricket-playing members, M. Parsram was unanimously elected captain for the 1942 season, assisted by F. R. Harriss.

Japan Yesterday And Today

(Continued From Page 6)

us, 'Walpole was content with seeing that no trouble came from America. He left it to the Duke of Newcastle, and the Duke left it so much to itself that he had a closet full of despatches from American governors, which had lain unopened for years.' "

Add to this the historic fact that the American colonists of the 17th century were those who "in one way or another had suffered for their religious convictions, whether they were Puritans or Catholics, Episcopalians or Presbyterians, Quakers or Anabaptists."

Desperate Position

They were in a desperate position indeed. They had found themselves between the deep sea of Atlantic with the cruel, cynical British upon the other shore, behind them, and the vast trackless jungles infested with the treacherous savage Indians, before them. To advance or to retreat seemed alike impossible, and they had willy-nilly to shift for themselves as best they could—with help only from their God and the resources they could improvise by their own cooperation. Thus had been developed the typical American qualities—the spirit of independence and self-reliance, defiance of risk and danger as well as love of liberty and freedom. It was to the great credit of the American pioneers that they had succeeded, in the face of such great odds and difficulties, in establishing a strong foothold upon the new continent—that they had grown from an original stock of only a hundred thousand immigrants to two millions in 1776, a twenty-fold increase, while in the same period England had only grown from five millions to eight millions, less than twofold."

(To be Concluded)

NIPPON WAR EAGLES LAUDED BY MINAMI

Rear-Admiral Attributes Astonishing Feats at Dutch Harbor to Bold Spirit

Ten years of severe hardships and untiring training have enabled Japanese pilots to brave dense clouds, sleet and rain and successfully blast enemy positions and military facilities at Dutch Harbor, stated Rear-Admiral Teizo Minami, Chief of the Marine Department of the Dai Nippon Airways Company, in an interview with the Asahi Friday.

Pointing out that such attacks require blind flying, depending entirely on meters and gauges, Rear-Admiral Minami said that only pilots with superior fighting spirit characteristic of the Japanese "War Eagles" and the experience of terrific hardships in training are able to accomplish such a feat.

Mentioning the feat of the former Colonel Charles Lindbergh who, accompanied by his wife, crossed the Pacific by this northern route in August, 1931, the Rear-Admiral said that even Lindbergh, with his superior technical ability and the profound spiritual support of his wife, barely accomplished the flight, making, during the course of his flight, five forced landings.

Comparing the Japanese Navy pilots with Colonel Lindbergh, Rear-Admiral Minami said it is the spirit of the Japanese fighting forces and the complete unity between pilot, co-pilot and radio operator, which brings about the difference in the accomplishments between the two.

When these things are considered, there is nothing particularly surprising about the super-human feats of the Japanese pilots, Rear-Admiral Minami concluded.

Attention Focussed On Indian Meeting

(Continued From Page 6)

Europe" may be launched this summer in accordance with the Anglo-Soviet agreement, declared: "The truth is, that if the official statement is carefully analyzed and weighed, it will be found that it provides no foundation for the assumption that a land invasion will be definitely attempted for Britain this year. It does not negate the possibility, but it does not say that it will happen."

The Sun of East Asia is rising. Nothing can stop it. The days of the Anglo-Saxon exploitation are numbered. Mr. Churchill admits it. It is useless for Mr. Roosevelt to try to mislead his people about the war for he is not in a position to offer them smooth words or cheering promises. Time has arrived for the Allies to go down. In their place East Asia and Axis Powers will rise.

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Facet of Life as Led by Red Cross Nurses Fully Revealed by Excerpts From Diary

"Angels in White," or putting it simply, Red Cross nurses, the most ennobling position in which a woman can fill, is no exaggerated appellation for theirs is a lot that requires more than the usual quota of patience and tenderness. To fulfil the demands that this job calls for in the teeth of war requires tenacity of purpose, courage and above all, like the fighting man, love and burning patriotism for their country.

Those nurses attached to the Imperial Forces faithfully carry out their duties at many far-flung points thousands of miles from the home land without a complaint, glad to serve the State under any hardship. Occasionally, however, the thought of home creeps into their minds and they are overcome with homesickness, and it is then that tidings from their loved ones are most eagerly looked forward to.

The experiences and thoughts of one Red Cross nurse, Chie Yagi who served for four months in Sumatra, and who is now the matron of the Surabaya clearing hospital, are revealed from snatches taken from her diary, and dispatched to the Yomiuri from its correspondent in Surabaya on Thursday.

Red Cross Nurse Yagi

Chie Yagi, the report says, hails from Taga-cho, Inukami-gun, Shiga Prefecture.

After finishing the course of the Aichi Girls' School, she entered the Shiga Red Cross Hospital, then she studied at the Nippon Red Cross Nurses' Training Institute in Tokyo.

In 1938, she entered the Otsu Military Hospital. She was summoned to the service on February 9 this year and after working at a certain clearing hospital she was transferred to the hospital in Surabaya, where she is now caring for the severely wounded officers.

Excerpts from her diary follow:

"Looking down at the city of Surabaya through the window of this clearing hospital, I often indulge in sentimental reminiscence.

"In my mind, appear the images of the people of my native town who gave me such a hearty send-off when I left Taga to start on my nursing mission at the beginning of last February. I remember that it snowed that day when, followed by my family members and many of the people of the town of Taga, I walked to the shrine through the snow-covered streets.

"The whole scene is still vividly alive in my mind, and I recall with tears in my eyes, the images of my friends who sent me off, waving Rising Sun flags.

Soldiers' Spirits High

"After a 20-day voyage, we, the Red Cross nurses, landed at an undisclosed place, where we worked at a clearing hospital. The patients in that hospital were all in high spirits. Even the soldiers who had been severely wounded and were swathed in bandages eagerly looked forward to the day when they could see action at the front again.

"There, we made it a rule to line up in the compounds of the hospital at 8 a.m. (Japan Time) to pay homage to the Imperial Palace. The soldiers were so hungry for news from home that they persistently questioned us, on our arrival, about the recent conditions in the homeland.

"About 20 days after our arrival there, we received tidings from the homeland. Five letters and postcards, which had traveled over hundreds of miles of sea from my native country, were indeed something to be glad of and so I pressed them to my bosom in the ecstacy of my delight.

"After one month's service there, I was transferred to Batavia. We had a perilous voyage through the waters adjoining the Malay Peninsula and, after staying for a day in Shonan, we arrived safely at Batavia.

Welcomed on Arrival

"Our party was welcomed by Lieutenant-Colonel Yasuda and Major Hori who represented the headquarters of the expeditionary forces.

"Those officers gave us the following advice: 'You are the first Japanese women to land on Sumatra since the start of the current war. This island has been hallowed by the Rising Sun ensign, so we sincerely hope that you will act like true women of Yamato.' We were moved to say the least.

"We then proceeded to the headquarters, and were greeted by the native inhabitants on the way. When I arrived at the headquarters and saw the Imperial Crest glittering above the main entrance of the building, I suddenly realized the might of Japan, and unashamedly burst into tears.

"On May 2, we started for Surabaya. The railway journey was more painful than the voyage over the sea. There I was ordered to take charge of the severely wounded officers.

"Though my work is difficult and I am always busy, I am fully satisfied, inasmuch as my humble efforts will contribute to the cause of my fatherland."

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Painter Conrad Meili Talks on Great Works of Leonardo Da Vinci

To further acquaint the people with the forthcoming grand Leonardo da Vinci exposition to be held shortly at Uyeno, a lecture on the subject "The Renaissance in Italy" was given Thursday evening at the Institute of Italian Culture.

Mr. Meili, well known painter and lecturer, delivered the talk in French, and was received with much appreciation by a large crowd belonging to the art circles of Tokyo. To remind the attendants of the great genius of this Italian artist, the hall was decorated with reproductions of his paintings, sketches, and models of some of the machines devised, as well as invented by him.

JEWISH ACTIVITIES CURBED

Special

SOFIA, June 18.—With the exception of special cases, Jews have been forbidden by the Bulgarian Ministry of the Interior to change their residence from one district of Sofia to another. This is to prevent them from acquiring houses in the suburbs.

Recently, Jews in Bulgaria were forbidden to travel and were excluded from all resorts. Thereupon, a few wealthy Jews tried to buy houses in resorts close to the capital which are still within the city's area of administration, where they could spend the summer months.

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The Vendetta of Ako

EIJI YOSHIKAWA

Surface Water

Lord Asano Takumi-no-Kami tossed in agony on his bed. Tumultous thoughts whirled in his brain, making sleep impossible. Even when he shut his eyes the leering face of Lord Kira Kozuke-no-Suke loomed before him, and the Koke's harsh voice sounded mockingly in his ears.

Lord Asano gritted his teeth. He thought of his wife. He wanted so much to be kind to her. He thought of his ministers. He wanted to show them that nothing was troubling him. He knew that everyone in his household was worrying about him.

"Be patient. Be humble." Lord Asano told himself. "As a lord, as a samurai, it is natural that you should be angry, but for the sake of His Imperial Majesty, be patient, be humble. It is only for seven days."

But he could not sleep. The Koke's face leered at him, the hateful voice mocked at him.

"What did Soko Yamaga, your teacher, tell you? What did your father teach you?" Lord Asano told himself again. He thought of his gentle mother's teachings. He recalled all the words he had read during his childhood. He shut his eyes in an agony of concentration, but he could not find peace.

Patience. Patience. Patience.

The words burned in his brain in letters of fire as he tossed this way and that. At last, completely exhausted, he fell into a troubled sleep. The approaching day, the 14th, the Imperial envoys would visit the Shogun's castle, and the Shogun and his family would make their reply to the envoys. It was the most important day of all.

With the first faint streaks of dawn, Lord Asano rose from his bed. Lady Asano herself, without the aid of her maid, arranged his toilet articles.

"Call yourself a samurai. . . ." Lord Asano rebuked himself as he glanced at the pale reflection of his face in the basin of water his wife had placed before him. "What has happened to you that you should let this trifling affair make you such a nervous wreck?" He bit his lips in mortification.

After he had washed his face, he rubbed his cheeks vigorously with his hands till they began to glow with warmth. After he had prayed to God and to his ancestors, as was usual with him every morning, he felt somewhat better.

"Oku, will you prepare a cup of tea?" he called to his wife.

"Yes," Lady Asano answered in a glad voice. This was more like her usual husband. She brought the steaming cup of tea, and when he had sipped it, said, "Shall I bring you another cup?"

"No, thank you." Lord Asano put down the cup. He was glad of his wife's tenderness, but somehow the tea did not taste as good as usual.

"We beg your pardon most humbly for intruding thus into your presence," said a voice outside the sliding door. "Will your lordship kindly condescend to grant an audience to two most humble servants?"

"Who are you?"

"Gengoemon and Yogoro, your lordship."

"Ah, Kataoka and Kanzaki, is that you? You have done well for the past few days, and I thank you for all your trouble. Enter."

The two faithful retainers opened the sliding door. From earliest childhood they had been in the service of Lord Asano, and had always been at his beck and call. As they raised their heads Lord Asano perceived that there were tears in their eyes, and his own eyelids became hot as he gazed at his two faithful henchmen.

"What is it? Something urgent?"

"May your lordship pardon our impertinence, but we have noticed that for the past few days your lordship has lost signs of his usual vigorous health. We fully understand that the honorable duty of entertaining the Imperial envoys is no easy task, and that the friction with the Koke has given rise to much unpleasantness. Today is the fourteenth, and there are only three days more of patience. For the sake of His Imperial Majesty, for the sake of your lordship's ancestors, for the sake of this whole honorable household, we most humbly beg your lordship to remain patient for the three days remaining. This is the petition that we have come to make."

"I know. . ." There was a suspicious glint in Lord Asano's eyes, like the glint of morning dew on a blade of grass.

"I appreciate your advice. Have no fear. Yesterday, I received the same advice from my bosom friend, Lord Kato Totomi-no-Kami. This is not the first time that the Koke is playing his mean tricks. Lord Kato himself was subjected to the same sort of insults that I have received when he was appointed to a similar office, and during the visit to the Nikko Shrine the different daimyo were almost driven to the verge of tears by the Koke's insults. If I regard the Koke, with all his rank, as a human being, it is natural that I should be angry, but I do not regard him as a human being. I regard him as a worm. So worry not. We are descendants of the Seiwa Genji, and in the castle at Ako there are many faithful retainers. What, do you think I am going to risk losing all, simply because of that worm of a Koke? No, have no fear. I understand how you feel. Say no more."

Gengoemon and Yogoro hurriedly went out, after wiping the spots where their unguarded tears had dropped on the clean mats.

"It is time, your lordship," a servant came to say. Lord Asano took a bath, and donned his ceremonial robes. He felt as though he was putting on his armor. He was afraid of his own feelings.

According to instructions from the Koke, the ceremonial dress for the present occasion should be the "nagakamishimo." When Lord Asano had donned his "nagakamishimo" one of his counselors said:

"This is an auspicious occasion, and there is no reason why the 'nagakamishimo' should be worn. Hitherto the Koke had told us nothing but lies. For safety's sake, let us take another set of ceremonial clothes, the daimon and eboshi."

When Lord Asano arrived at the Court, he saw that there was not a single daimyo who was not dressed in daimon and eboshi. Lord Asano went to the dressing room, and changed at once. A cold sweat broke out on his forehead as he thought of the disgrace he would have incurred if he had not brought his daimon and eboshi.

As he left the room he caught a glimpse of Lord Kira's face in the distance. As he saw that hateful face something hot and irrepressible surged up within him.

"Lord Kira," he called out, walking towards him.

"Ho, you are late," said the other sneeringly.

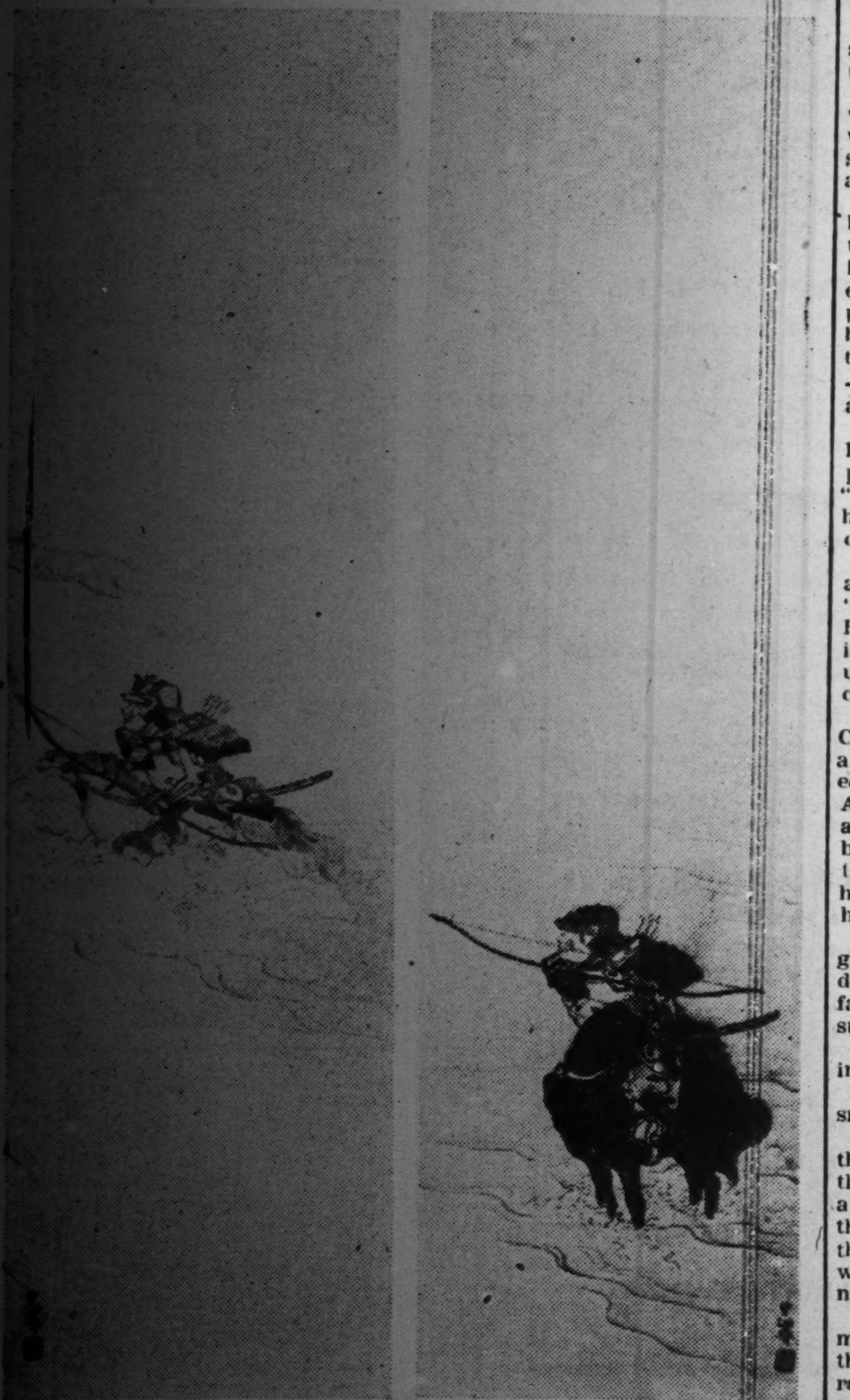
"According to your instructions, the ceremonial dress for today is the nagakamishimo, but there is not a single man here who is dressed thus. I have therefore changed into the daimon and eboshi. I hope you will not be offended with me for not following your instructions."

"Ha, is that so? Well, well, let me congratulate you on your zeal. I think it must be due to age, but recently I have become rather deaf, and my memory plays me strange tricks. It is very inconvenient."

Lord Asano glared scornfully at the Koke, but the other apparently had no sense of shame. Lord Kira had a habit of shutting one eye and twisting one half of his face in a leer. He had developed this habit ever since he had a false tooth placed in his upper jaw. Apparently the tooth did not fit very well. Licking that tooth with his tongue, Lord Kira walked urbanely towards the front entrance.

(To Be Continued)

River of Battle



Ujigawa is a famous river in Japan. On its banks many battles were fought, the most famous being the one of 1180, in which Yorimasa Minamoto after having performed prodigies of valor, was defeated by Tomomori Taira. Another was fought in 1184, when Yoshinaka Kiso met his death. The above is a twin painting, showing Kagetoki Kajiwara (left), and Takatsuna Sasaki (right), both fighting under Yoritomo Minamoto against Yoshinaka's troops. These two warriors were eager to be the first to reach the enemy. They plunged their horses into the current, and urged their steads onwards. Sasaki was leading, when Kajiwara called out to him, saying that his saddle-girth was slipping. Whilst Sasaki was verifying this, the other sped past him, and secured the glory of being the first man to strike a blow against the enemy. Painting by Goshun, from the collection by Baron Takakimi Mitsui.

Endeavor

General Takao Suzuki
Chief Priest of the Yasukuni Shrine

Family Education

I was born in Sekiyado in Chiba Prefecture, of a samurai family.

My father was an ardent believer of Buddhism and Shintoism. His books, I remember, were mainly on Shintoism, and he was such a strict believer that he would not let any one else beside himself do the wine offering and other such ceremonies.

I remember well that we used to celebrate the 13th and 23rd night by making offerings to the moon. The 13th night was not so bad, but on the 23rd night the moon would not rise till 11:30 or 12 at night. We studied till then, and after seeing the moon rise, we made our offerings, after which we went to bed. My father's home education was exceedingly strict.

When I was in the middle school of Maebashi, I was expelled for my bad conduct. "Did you do it at the head of others, or did you just follow others?" he asked me upon hearing about my dismissal.

Thinking that if I told him honestly that I was at the head of the rascality, I would be punished severely, I answered "I could not help it. I was forced to do it."

"Then you followed others, did you?"

"I didn't exactly follow, but we did it all together."

Then I got one of the worst scoldings I ever had. "What's the matter with you? You have no will of your own. If you must do it, do it before the others. If you're not going to do it, quit it right away. To think that you would follow others! How exasperating!"

I was nonplussed at this. I then asked for his forgiveness and confessed that I was the leader. Of course, father did not mean that as long as I did it first, such rascalities were permissible. He meant that if I do something I must hold full responsibility for it, and then do it. Never follow blindly. Father had much of this samurai spirit in him.

Brotherly Quarrels

Let me tell you about the scolding I received from my elder brother (General Kantaro Suzuki). Although we had been trained to obey our elders absolutely, I cannot say that we, as children, never quarreled at all.

I was 16 and brother was 19. When I was 15, I had gone to Tokyo to continue my studies and brother had gone the year before to enter the Military Academy. That summer we both came back to Maebayashi and went hiking to Mount Myogi.

On our return home, we thought that we would visit a friend in Tomioka. As we descended, the road came to a fork. Brother said we should go right, while I said left, and we fell into a quarrel.

"Do as you like." Brother said angrily.

"All right. I'll do as I like." So saying I took the left road and brother took the right.

I went on and on, but the road was unfamiliar. After all, brother was right. However, I went on stubbornly. Then I came to a fork again.

For a while I was lost as to what I should do. Then I thought of brother. Wondering what he would do, I hid myself behind a tree and waited for him to come. In a while he passed my hiding place and went by. He must have been worried that having taken the wrong road, I would be lost.

After 20 or 30 minutes he came back panting with a worried expression on his face. Then and there I jumped out before him.

"Do you think it's all right for you to act like that when father and mother told us to travel without quarreling when we were leaving?" brother rebuked me.

At first I just said stubbornly, "That's nothing."

"You're too stubborn. That's the whole trouble with you," he said, and admonished me for quite a while. Knowing the brotherly love that had made him come to look for me, I could not but hang my head. I finally begged for his forgiveness, and let me tell you, that was the last of our brotherly quarrels.

As director of the Seijo Boys' Middle School, I used to address the incoming students, always stressing the importance of training ourselves to become strong mentally and physically so that we can endure all hardships.

I feel that those raised in Tokyo have the tendency to become weak willed. I was raised in the country and used to walk three ri to my school every day. Although only thirteen at that time, I used to leave home at daybreak and come home at dusk. After that I would study my lessons.

Adversity

Our food, too, was very poor. We very seldom had raw fish. Had any one told us that fish cakes swam in the lakes, we certainly would have believed him. Trained thus in poverty and deficiency, those raised in the country naturally acquire the power of endurance. But it is very difficult to acquire this power in Tokyo.

To bear poverty and deficiency means to build one's life. There is an old proverb, "Adversity makes a man wise." By withstanding hardship, one's body as well as his will power is trained. It is only when you can have the confidence in yourself to tackle any physical or mental adversity that you can be called a man. Undertake anything without this confidence and you are sure to end in failure.

The clever ones and those who have experienced no hardship say very wise things. But as soon as things go wrong, their minds are changed. Of course, this may be due to their capriciousness, but it is more likely that they are weak willed. Such persons can never accomplish anything. Much less can they be given any responsible tasks.

I was with the reserves in Hirosaki during the Russo Japanese War. Before going I was told that the people there were dull, but I was impressed by their power of endurance.

It was the last day of an intense maneuver that had lasted for a week. The soldiers were quite tired out and exhausted. On that day they were made to march from Odate to Hirosaki, a distance of fourteen to fifteen ri.

They being mere reserves, their training was insufficient. After walking for about five ri, some began to drop out of the ranks. As trains passed along the road, we simply thought that should they become too tired to walk, they would take the train. The soldiers marched on and on and at eight that night reached the barracks at Hirosaki.

Upon taking the roll, it was found that eight had not yet returned. But after two hours all eight came back. Moreover, none of them had taken the train. Some had come back dragging their feet for over ten ri. Such soldiers can overcome any kind of obstacle.

Persistence

And they did persist. In the battle at Heikoutai, the soldiers were all afflicted with frost bites from the extreme cold. Their feet bled and they could hardly walk. Yet they plunged into the enemy trenches, destroying a large enemy force with their small number, and made a name for the Eighth Division. This remarkable courage was cultivated by their daily training.

On the other hand, the soldiers of Central Japan, where the climate is fine and culture is well advanced, were very intelligent but lacked in will power. They are different now, of course. Seeing them shrink in the winter maneuver, I remember I once told them about the time I was in Hokkaido as a lieutenant with the troops stationed there.

It was in November of the 29th year of Meiji. Troops were stationed there for the first time. Although only a student in the Artillery and Engineering School, I was commissioned as an attache to the Independent Artillerymen Battalion. Being the early part of December, it was severely cold when I reached Sapporo. The thermometer pointed to more than 10 degrees below zero. Yet the uniforms of the soldiers were the same as those of the soldiers in Tokyo, consisting of only woolen shirts over their undershirts.

It was a miracle that they did not freeze to death. A demand was made to increase their clothing, but this was rejected on the grounds the supply regulations were not yet made.

Rough Training

As things stood thus, the only thing left for us to do was to think of some means of enduring the cold. We made them run in long boots. When they were warmed up, they were ordered to strip off their uniforms and take exercise, after which they were made to put on their clothes and practise shooting.

It was really a rough training—a training beyond mere hardship or suffering. I encouraged the soldiers of the warmer regions by telling them this history.

This training is especially necessary for soldiers. In the officers' maneuvers, I usually keep the men up for three days and nights during the week's training. I stay up too. But even the strongest flags at this, and even the very intelligent cannot answer my questions correctly. Unless a soldier can answer questions correctly even in his greatest fatigue, he cannot be called a capable soldier.

I sometimes give them a very irregular training. At times they are allowed to sleep for only a few hours, at other times for a whole day, and they are trained to sleep in whatever time they have.

If they can be mentally and physically alert even after such irregularities, then they can be called well trained soldiers. Otherwise, they will be of no use when the time comes.

This is my idea of military training. But before one can become such a soldier, he must have a firm foundation. This foundation should be built in the Military Academy, where he receives a well regulated training.

I have recently had the extreme honor of being made the chief priest of the Yasukuni Shrine. As I have been raised by a very devout father, I not only am impressed by this great honor, but feel that my dead father must be rejoicing.

The Shrine

At the Great Festival of the Yasukuni Shrine, I noticed that everyone of the bereaved families were shedding tears of gratitude. We too were deeply affected and were filled with sympathy. But what impressed me most was the serenity with which the bereaved ones worshipped the divine spirits and showed their deep reverence.

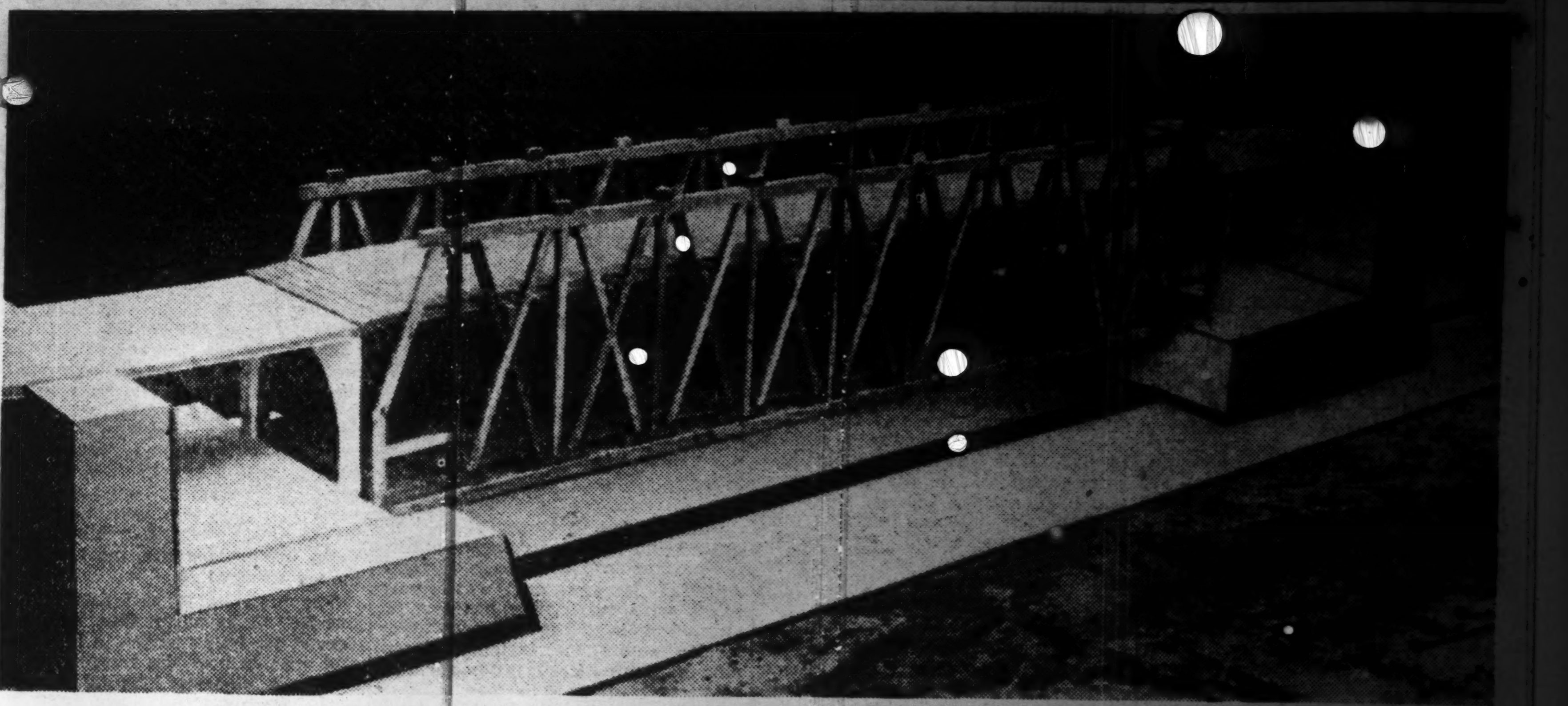
I was also greatly impressed by the worshipping of the foreign officials. The reverence and respect they showed can never be seen on any other occasion. They must have felt deeply in their hearts that herein was enshrined the Protecting Deity of Japan, and herein dwelt the spirits of the loyal soldiers who had given their lives for their country.

The strong love for one's country, the thought of sacrifice for one's country are in them as well as in the Japanese. We are making a big mistake if we think that patriotism is a quality peculiar to the Japanese only.

However, the gods enshrined in the Yasukuni Shrine cannot be found in any other country besides Japan. There are graves for unknown soldiers in Europe. Then there is in Paris the statue of a goddess symboliziing the two states of Alsace and Lorraine that the French lost in the war of 1870. This goddess is always decked with flowers and has worshippers all the time.

However, there is no other country that enshrines the heroic spirits of the dead heroes and still less is there any other country where His Majesty the Emperor most graciously pays His respect to those dead heroes. Here lies the Nippon spirit, the solidarity of absolute unity, working for one aim, the progress of the nation.

The Modernity of Leonardo



Leonardo da Vinci, 15th Century Italian genius, experimented in almost every known branch of science and engineering. In this two-level bridge, which provided an upper level for pedestrians and a lower one for vehicles, Leonardo offered a solution for a familiar traffic problem.

Tales From The Kojiki

TAKESHI SATO

This deity was begotten to Ameno-Oshihomimi-no-Mikoto through his marriage with Yorozuhata-Toyoakitsushi-Heme-no-Mikoto, the daughter of Takami-Musubi-no-Kami. The first born son was Ameno-Hoakari-no-Mikoto, and he was the second son.

Accordingly, an Imperial Command was given to Hiko-Hononinigi-no-Mikoto. "I hereby bestow upon thee the sovereignty of Toyoashihara-no-Mizuho-no-Kuni. Descend thou to that land according to this August Command."

Just as Hiko-Hononinigi-no-Mikoto was about to descend, a deity stood on the eight-forked road of Heaven, and his body emitted rays of light that reached even as high as the High Plain of Heaven and even as low as the Central Land of Reed Plains. Whereupon the goddess, Ameno-Uzume-no-Kami was summoned, to whom the Great Sun Goddess said, "Although thou art only a frail woman, thou dost not fear nor flinch upon meeting others. I, thereby, command thee to go to the deity and inquire unto him, 'Who art thou that standest thus upon the road which the August Grandson must pass?'"

Thereupon, the goddess asked him accordingly, and he answered, "I am an earthly deity called Saruta-Hiko-no-Kami. Hearing that the August Grandson of the Great Sun Goddess will descend unto the Central Land I have come to guide him. That is the reason why I stand here."

Ninigi-no-Mikoto then descended to the Central Land, attended by the heads of five clans, Ameno-Koyane-no-Mikoto, Futodama-no-Mikoto, Ameno-Uzume-no-Mikoto, Ishikoridome-no-Mikoto, and Tamano-Oya-no-Mikoto, each of whom he appointed to a special duty.

Upon his descent, the Great Sun Goddess granted him the curved jewel and the mirror that had been used to entice the Great Sun Goddess from the heavenly cave. The sword, Kusanagi-no-Tsurugi was also added to the heavenly gift. Then, after commanding Omoikane-no-Kami, Tajikarao-no-Kami, and Ameno-Iwatowake-no-Kami to accompany him she said to the Heavenly Grandson, "Think thou this mirror as my Great Spirit and enshrine it as though thou wert serving me. And Omoikane-no-Kami, let thou administer the land according to my Divine will."

The Descent

Amatsuhiko-Hononinigi-no-Mikoto finally left his heavenly abode in Takamaga-Hara. After wading through the columns of clouds and opening the heavenly pathways as he marched valiantly on, he came to a floating island near the floating bridge of heaven. From thence he descended to the divine mountain of Takachiho in Himuka of Tsukushi.

During this descent Ameno-Oshiho-no-Mikoto and Amatsu-Kume-no-Mikoto armed themselves with a strong heavenly quiver on their backs, a long sword on their hips, and heavenly bows in their hands, and served the August Grandson.

While searching for a suitable dwelling place, the heavenly suite came to the Cape of Kasasa. The August Grandson graciously said, "This land faceth Kara-kuni. Besides, the morning sun striketh directly and the evening sun shineth with no hindrance. Indeed, this be the land most suitable wherewith to construct the August Palace."

Whereupon large pillars were planted deep down into the earth even as far as the rocks and cross beams were erected even as high as the Plain of High Heavens, and a magnificent palace was built, into which the August Grandson was pleased to dwell.

Ninigi-no-Mikoto said unto Ame-no-Uzume-no-Mikoto, "As thou hast been the first to know Saruta-Hiko-no-Kami, who has served me as guide, I command thee to see him back to his own land. And hereafter, take thou his name and serve him."

After seeing Saruta-Hiko-no-Kami off, Ame-no-Uzume-no-Mikoto assembled fishes of various sizes and asked, "Wilt thou all serve the Sun Goddess?"

The fishes answered "Indeed we will," except the sea cucumber. Only he did not answer. Whereupon the deity tore open the sea cucumber's mouth with her small knife, saying "So this is the mouth that answereth not."

This is the reason why the sea cucumber's mouth is torn even to this day. And this is also the reason why when offerings of the first products of the seasons are made, they are first offered to this deity.

Princess Beautiful

Amatsu-Hitakahiko-Hononinigi-no-Mikoto met a beautiful maiden at the Cape of Kasasa.

"Whose daughter art thou?" the August Grandson graciously asked.

"I am the daughter of Oyamatsumi-no-Kami. My name is Kamuatatsu-Hime. My other name is Konohanano-Sakuya-Hime (Princess Beautiful as the Blossoming Tree Flowers), she answered.

"Have ye brothers or sisters?" the August Grandson then inquired.

"I have an elder sister called Iwanaga-Hime (Long-Lived as the Rocks)," the maiden answered.

"It pleaseth me to make thee my wife. What thinketh thou?"

To these words of the August Grandson the maiden said," I cannot for myself answer Thine Augustness. My father, Oyamatsumi-no-Kami will most humbly give Thine Augustness the response."

Whereupon a messenger was sent to the father deity to inquire about the matter. The father was overjoyed, and sent many gifts, together with the elder sister. The August Grandson, however, immediately sent home the elder sister, keeping with him only the younger sister, Konohanano-Sakuya-Hime.

Thereupon, Oyama'sumi-no-Kami said to the August Grandson, "I have most reverently offered Thine Augustness my two daughters, for should Thine Augustness put Iwa'naga-Hime in Thine service, Thine August Descendants will live forever, like unto the rocks that changeth not even should the wind blow and the rain pour.

"Should Thine Augustness put Konohanano-Sakuya-Hime in Thine service, Thine Augustness will prosper like the blossoming flowers. Thinking thus, I have prayed before the gods and have offered them.

"It is most regrettable, that Thine Augustness hast returned my elder daughter and hath kept only the younger."

Some time after Konohano-Sakuya-Hime came to Ninigi-no-Mikoto and said, "I am conceived of a child and the time is come for the deliverence. I have come to report of it, for I cannot give birth to a Heavenly Child without Thine knowledge."

Thereupon the August Grandson declared, "That cannot be my child, for thou hast been at thine home all this while. It must be the offspring of an earthly deity."

The princess then said, "If this be a child of an earthly deity, it most certainly will not be delivered safely. If this be a child of a heavenly deity the delivery will be sound." So saying, she built a doorless hall eight fathoms long, and going in there, plastered up the crevices. Then, when the child was about to be born, she set fire to the hall and was delivered of it.

The child born thus in the midst of a blazing fire was called Hoderi-no-Mikoto. This deity is the ancestor of Ataka-no-Kimi of Hayato.

The next child born was Hosuseri-no-Kami, and the third was Hoori-no-Kami who was also called Amatsu-Hidakahiko Hohodemi-no-Mikoto. There were three deities in all.

The Two Brothers

Hoderi-no-Mikoto, as Umisachi-Hiko, the Lucky Prince of the Sea, caught many fishes of various sizes, while Hoori-no-Mikoto, as Yamasachi-Hiko, the Lucky Prince of the Hills, caught many beasts of various sizes.

One day Hoori-no-Mikoto said unto his elder brother, Hoderi-no-Mikoto, "Let us, you and I, exchange our tools. I will use thine fishing tool and thou my hunting tool."

He asked three times but was refused thrice. However, the elder brother finally agreed.

Thereupon, Hoori-no-Mikoto went fishing with his brother's fishing tool but could not catch a single fish. He, moreover, lost the hook in the sea.

Wishing to get back the hook, the elder brother, Hoderi-no-Mikoto said, "It is best, after all that we stick to the sport we most excell in. Let each of us get our own tool back."

To this the younger brother said, "I could not catch a single fish with your hook and I have lost it in the sea."

The elder brother, however, would not listen to him and kept on demanding that he should return the hook.

Whereupon the younger deity, breaking his ten-grasp sword, made 500 hooks and gave them to his brother to make amends for the lost hook, but the brother would not accept it.

The younger deity then made 1,000 hooks, but even they were not accepted.

Completely lost as to what he should do, the deity was weeping in despair on the sea-shore, when Shihozuchi-no-Kami, the patron god of voyages, came along.

"Why weepest thou, my dear son of a heavenly deity?" he asked.

"I have exchanged my hunting tool for my brother's fishing tool and have lost the hook. I made many hooks and gave them to my brother, but he would not accept them and demanded that I return the lost hook. That is why I weep thus."

"If that be so, I will devise a good plan for thee." So saying, he made a finely woven boat and made the sorrow-stricken deity ride on it. He then instructed the young deity thus:

"Ride thou on this boat, which I shall push off, till thou comest to a good sea-route. Keep thou on that route, and thou wilt presently come to a palace made of scales. That is the palace of the sea-god, Watatsumi-no-Kami. When thou reachest the gate of the palace, thou wilt come to a luxuriantly foliaged cassia tree. Climb thou upon the tree. Then the princess of the sea-god will see thee and will take care that all will be well with you."

The Sea-Princess

Hoori-no-Mikoto went accordingly, and as the sea-god had said, he came to a cassia tree, up which he climbed. In a short while the maid-in-waiting of the princess, Toyotama-Hime, came with a jewelled vessel to fetch water. Seeing someone's image reflected in the spring, she looked up and was surprised to see a very handsome youth in the tree.

"Pray, be so good as to give me a cup of water," the youthful deity begged. The maid at once filled the vessel and offered it to him. However, instead of drinking it, the deity took off a jewel from his necklace and putting it into his mouth, spat it into the vessel.

The jewel immediately adhered to the bottom of the vessel and could not be taken out. Whereupon the maid-in-waiting brought the vessel to Toyotama-Hime-no-Mikoto with the jewel stuck on to the bottom.

Seeing the jewel, the princess asked, "Is there some one outside of the palace gate?"

"To be sure, there dost sit in the cassia tree by the spring a youth more handsome and noble than our lord, Wata'sumi-no-Kami.

"As he asked for water, I gave it. But he, instead of drinking it hast spat this jewel into it. The jewel has adhered to the bottom, and as I could not take it off, I have brought the vessel as it is." The maid-in-waiting answered.

Toyotama-Hime-no-Mikoto thought it strange and went out to see for herself. Just as the maid had said, a handsome youth sat on the tree there. The two exchanged glances and were immediately in love with each other.

The princess then went to her father and said, "A handsome youth hast come to the outside of the gate."

Whereupon the sea-god went out to see for himself and said "This is the Prince of the August Son of the Great Sun Goddess."

He immediately asked the youthful deity into the palace, spread eight layers of seal-skin rugs and eight layers of silk rugs, and made the Prince sit on them. He also prepared a great feast and climaxed this hearty reception by giving him his daughter, Toyotama-Hime in marriage.

The youthful deity thus remained in this land for three years.

One day he thought of the reason why he had come to this land, and heaved a deep sigh. Toyotama-Hime-no-Mikoto heard him sighing and said unto her father. "Never have I heard my husband sigh during the three years he hast been here. Yet he hast heaved a deep sigh last night. Dost thou think that there mayest be a reason for his sighing?"

The father deity immediately asked his divine son-in-law, "My daughter said unto me this morning 'Never hast my husband sighed during the three years he hast been here. Yet he hast heaved a deep sigh last night.' Hast Thine Augustness a reason for thy sighing? And may I ask why Thine Augustness hast come unto this land?"

Thereupon the youthful deity related in detail the story why he had come to the sea-god's palace.

The sea-god then summoned all the fishes of various sizes and asked, "Is there any amongst you who hast taken a fishing hook?"

The fishes answered, "It most assuredly must be the sea-bream, for he complaineth that something hast stuck in his throat and canst take no food."

(To Be Continued)

GREAT FUTURE SEEN IN ECONOMIC FIELD

Lopsided Trade Will Become Thing of Past, Says Dr. Masataka Ohta

GREAT PROGRESS NOTED

In America, on Other Hand, Inflation Mounts Despite Officials' Efforts

Dr. Masataka Ohta, member of the Board of Directors of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association and a Diet member, who holds the degree of doctor of economics, in surveying the economic and financial events of the past few months in Japan, sees bright sunshine in the future economy of Japan. His opinion contained in an article contributed to the June number of the magazine "Zaisei" or Finance, reintroduced hereunder, may be found of interest by our readers. Dr. Ohta writes:

"War results continue to be glorious. With the fall of Corregidor, American influence in East Asia has at last sung its swan song. The prestige of the British and the United States navies meanwhile, has dropped to the bottom of the ocean as a result of their defeats in battles with the Imperial Navy. In Burma the Imperial Japanese Forces have taken practically all the strategic key points, while all the aid-Chiang arteries have been cut to pieces, in addition to which the British defense of India is also crumbling.

"At home, the most epochal general election met with huge success which led to a swift organization of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association. This organ, which has come into being as a political organization and the rejuvenated Imperial Rule Assistance Association which is a social organization, have now begun to roll forward like the two wheels of a vehicle and are forming a trinity with the Government. The extraordinary session of the Imperial Diet convened on May 25 was dyed with the Throne-aid color throughout the whole breadth and length of its fabric.

Rapid Economic Progress

"In parallel with the brilliant war results and the development of the political structure, rapid progress is being made in the field of economy. To obtain experts' opinions on the management of the southern occupied regions, a Greater East Asia Construction Council has been successfully inaugurated; this Council has appointed a special committee consisting of over 20 experts in the economic field for making recommendations to the Government for successful construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere based upon the aims of the War of Greater East Asia.

"Quite apart from the aforementioned Council, the Imperial Japanese Army has mapped out a 5-year Raw Cotton Program for the Southern Regions, and the plan is about to be started.

"In addition, approximately 1,000 men are about to be sent to the southern areas for the purpose of developing natural resources. This move is regarded as the second step to the foundation already laid for the development of the mining industry in the Southern Regions.

"In the field of materials, under a thoroughly new conception, a Materials Mobilization Plan has been formulated for the first time since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and to back up this plan, a second Industrial Expansion Program has also been blueprinted, whereas a strong campaign for employment of idle machinery and 'sleeping' materials is now being launched.

"On the other hand, the Government succeeded in having the Bill for Planned Shipbuilding passed through the 80th extraordinary session of the Diet.

"The reorganized Bank of Japan is now ready to extend its monetary activities to the Southern Regions, whereas the various Financial Control Associations have completed the spade work, and are about to sow their seeds.

Savings Near Goal

"Reflecting the unswerving determination of the people to bring the war to a victorious end, the savings of the people for the fiscal year 1941-42 have reached near the goal, and by the end of May they are expected to exceed the ¥10,000,000,000 mark.

"Readjustment of the small tradesmen is making satisfactory progress in conformity with existing realities.

"An economic agreement was concluded between Japan and Thailand for settlement of clearing balances in Yen.

"How about the conditions in the enemy countries? An adverse economic inflation is going from bad to worse in the United States. Although President Roosevelt sent a message to Congress crying for 'Increased taxation! Price Control! Rationing system! No luxury! No cars!' the people would not dance to his tune. And an infernal cycle of inflation goes on.

"A great hope is held out with regard to cotton growing on the Chinese Continent, but, that is not sufficient to meet the requirements of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Fortunately, there are places suitable for cotton growing in the Southern Regions. Hence the 5-year Cotton Program in the areas under the jurisdiction of the Military Administration. In addition to this, plans are being worked out for cotton growing in areas under the jurisdiction of the Naval Administration, and also in Thailand and French Indo-China, and in time the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere will be placed on a self-sustaining basis in raw cotton.

"Not only does this mean a reorientation of the agriculture in the Southern Regions serving to effect a smooth interchange of commodities and materials within the Co-Prosperity Sphere, but it will also do away with lopsided trade. The plans are going to be rapidly put into practice, in fact designated enterprenuers are going to leave shortly for the Philippines where the sowing season comes in September or October. Those designated to go to Java, Sumatra and Burma are scheduled to leave Japan next year, for the sowing season in these areas comes in May.

(To Be Continued)

Porcelain Workers Guild Plans to Send Patriotic Experts to Southern Regions

Advance to the Southern Regions is being planned by the Guild of Porcelain and Earthen-ware workers of Nagoya from an entirely patriotic cause, says the Nippon Kogyo.

Demands in the various regions in the South Pacific are fast increasing for fire-proof bricks, earthen tubes, and other porcelain and earthenwares of Nagoya which now occupy a prominent position as building materials, but no serious attempt has ever been exercised to export these materials to the Southern Regions due to various factors concerning transportation, which make the business rather undesirable from a commercial point of view.

After a careful study of all issues involved, however, the Guild of Porcelain and Earthen-ware workers of Nagoya has arrived at the conclusion that the only way to overcome the difficulty is for experts themselves to visit and open up plants in the Southern Regions. Accordingly, the Association is approaching the Military authorities for their permission and aid in realizing the plan, which is considered practicable for the following reasons:

1. The manufacture of ceramics requires no special art nor any profound skill.
2. Ceramic plants may be easily established in the Southern Regions by the efforts of a few instructors from Japan Proper who will conduct the training of the workers there in the art of pottery. In this way, the Guild will be in a position to meet the demands for fire-proof bricks, earthen-tubes and other building materials in those overseas regions.
3. Fire-proof bricks can be made of coarse clay and other raw materials available in all Southern Regions.
4. The plan in question was originated from the patriotic wishes of the parties concerned, and therefore the Guild can easily gather any number of skilled workers who are to act as instructors.

According to Yasuji Mizuno, Director of the Guild in question, no difficulty is anticipated in connection with the establishment of Japanese pottery plants in the industrial centers of the Southern Regions.

BENZOL PRODUCTION ON BIG SCALE SEEN

Novel Process Discovered Whereby Liquid Can Be Made From Carbide

"It was in the 19th century that benzol was chemically introduced in the world," begins an episodical article under the item 'Benzol' contained in the Nikkan Kogyo.

The article in substance follows:

"Formerly the consumption of benzol was confined to the production of an artificial dye-stuff, but early in the present century chemical experts discovered the possibility of using it for a raw material of picric acid (yellow-colored gun powder) and trinitro benzol, both of which constitute the principal components of explosives. Now it plays an important role in the production of war materials. Here we are reminded that the consumption of benzol went on increasing during the last world war so much so that the governments of the warring countries placed the production and distribution of benzol under perfect management of their respective governments.

"Thanks to its highly explosive nature, benzol is occasionally used for an efficient ingredient of fuels for airplanes and automobiles, and in some instances benzol itself serves to form an independent fuel for operation of airplanes and automobiles. And true to the experts' allusion to the ever-increasing variety of its uses, it is nowadays used for raw material of a solvent for paints, of synthetic resins and of medicinal drugs.

"In Japan, benzol is taken from coal-tar and gas, whereas the form and appearance of benzol bears least semblance to its raw material. Chemically analyzed, benzol is a simple body of carbonized hydrogen.

"In view of the large investment required for benzol producing equipment, experts had been conducting investigations until they discovered a noval process of turning out benzol from less expensive material; that is carbide, instead of coal. To be more explicit, acetylene or methane is first taken from the carbide, either of which is serviceable for the production of synthetic benzol. It is expected that the low cost carbide will contribute a great deal to the industrialization of benzol production in Japan."

Synthetic Industry's Future

Beech-gum produced by the Japan Synthetic Industry Company by alcoholic process has been regarded as one of the brilliant successes achieved by Japan's technical circles. In former days, the prospect of the business in question, however, was not very promising due to great difficulty accompanying the acquisition of the raw materials, namely—potatoes, sweet potatoes and sugar-cane, the greater portion of which was mostly used for various foodstuffs. The extension of Japan's control over the extensive regions in the South Pacific, however, has disposed of all difficulties in this respect and Japan is now in a position to obtain an immense supply of sugar-cane, which is the cheapest of the three raw materials stated above. The Japan Synthetic Industry Company, in view of the brighter prospects, is now planning the extension of its field of activities to Taiwan.

BULLISH RALLY SEEN ON TOKYO EXCHANGE

Transactions Show Full Confidence in Future of Japan's Industries

Fully confident of the bright future of own industries in proportion to the spread of Japanese influence over the vast areas in the South Seas, bulls are visibly ill-disposed to remain idle for long, and reflecting the firm undertone thereby produced, the Tokyo Stock Exchange yesterday witnessed signs of gradual rallyings, particularly in the long list of spinnings.

In the long-term section, Fuji Spinning rallied by ¥1.40, Nisshin Spinning by ¥1.20, Chosen Spinning, new, by ¥2.40 and Flax Spinning by ¥1.50. Among heavy industrials, Fujikoshi Steel stepped up by ¥1.00, Daido Steel by ¥1.60, its new by ¥1.20 and Furukawa Industrial by ¥1.30.

The short-term market was invariably calm yesterday, whereas the spot market was remarkably cheerful. For instance, various industrials under the Mitsubishi and Mitsui interests, scored a wide range of advances, Mitsubishi-sha, new, by ¥0.60, Mitsubishi Trading, new by ¥0.80, Mitsubishi Warehouse, new by ¥1.00 and Mitsui Mining by ¥1.00.

Yesterday's closing prices of the key wares in the short-term market are as follows: Tokyo Exchange, new ¥136.10, N.Y.K. ¥110.90, its new ¥96.50, Kanebo ¥153.10, its new ¥98.50 and Teikoku Rayon ¥88.20.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

First Section

	Clos.		May	June
Fuji Spinning (50)	67.9	u1.4	....	68.6
Do. new (25)	38.6	u .1	38.6	38.8
Kanegafuchi new (25)	98.6	u .3	....	99.8
Tokyo Rayon (50)	47.1	d .5	47.4	48.0

Second Section

	Clos.		May	June
N. Y. K. (50)	....	d .2	111.4	112.0
Do. new (37½)	96.7	u .2	97.2	97.9
O. S. K. (50)	99.8	u .3	....	99.5
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	85.9	u .3	86.1	97.1
Do. new (25)	57.0	d .3	57.2	58.0
Uraga Dock (50)	97.9	d .1	98.2	97.9
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	86.0	....	86.6	86.6

Third Section

	Clos.		May	June
Japan Fat	66.9	d .1	67.2	68.2
Japan Piston Ring	....	....	82.5	83.4
Japan Automobile Ind.	74.0	u .3	....	74.1
Japan Nickel	45.9	....	45.7	46.2
Furukawa Industry	127.8	u .3	129.0	129.4
Kotobuki Heavy Ind.	65.8	u .1	66.1	....

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

Kogo 5%	107.30	107.30	107.30	107.30
Second 5%	107.20	107.20	107.20	107.20
First 4%	103.10	203.10	103.10	103.10

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos
Tokyo Stock, new	136.3	136.4	136.3	136.1
N. Y. K., old	110.9	111.0	110.9	110.9
N. Y. K., new	96.5	96.9	96.5	96.5
Kanegafuchi Spin.	153.5	153.5	153.5	153.1
Do. new	98.6	98.9	98.6	98.5
Teikoku Rayon, n.	....	88.8	88.6	88.2
Osaka Stock, new	73.9	74.0	73.9	....
Japan Steel Tube	72.8	73.3	72.8	....
Japan Oil	81.7	81.9	81.8	....
S. M. Railway	71.0	....	....	70.9
Mitsubishi Heavy	86.1	86.4	86.2	86.2
Hitachi Works	75.5	....	....	75.5
Japan Mining	58.2	....	....	58.2
Manchurian Ind	56.8	56.8	56.7	56.7

TIRE PRODUCTION BOOSTED

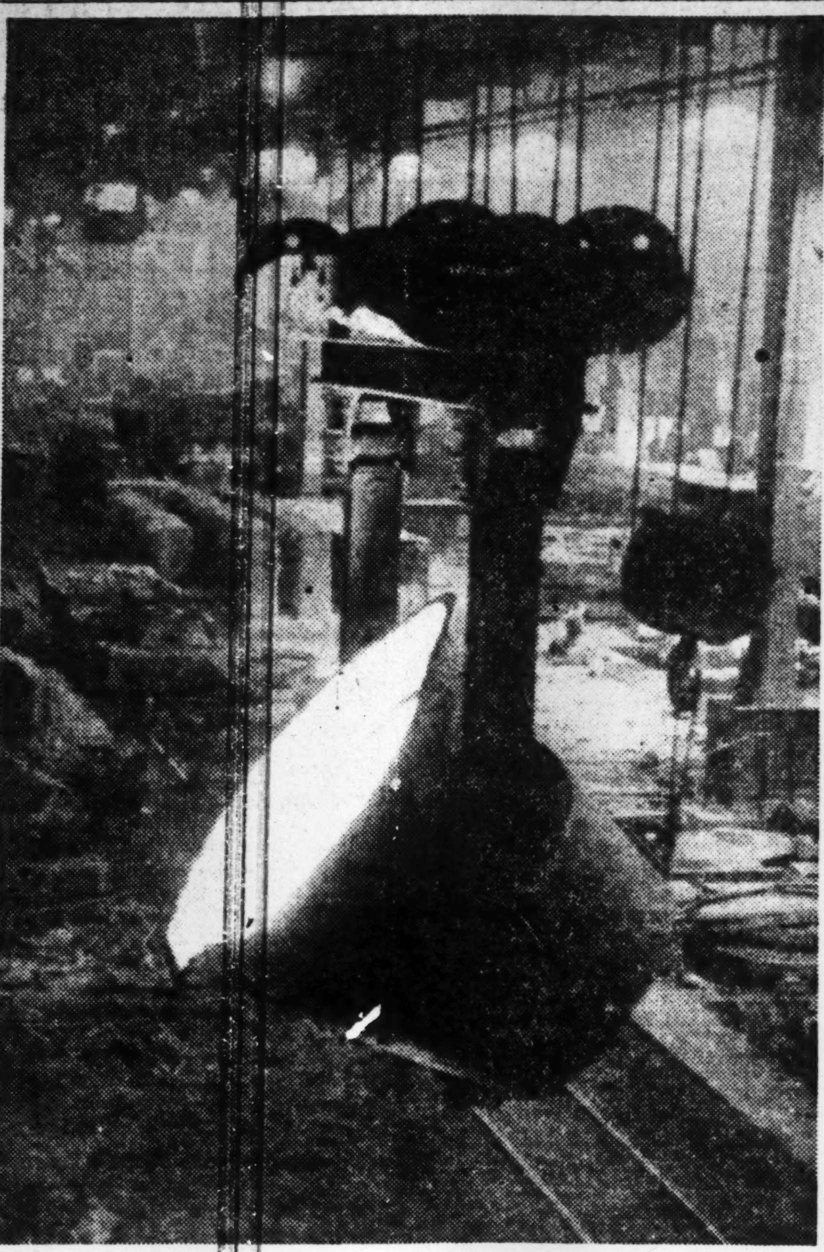
Plentiful Supplies of Rubber Arrive From South Areas

According to the basic program which was originally drafted by the Railway Ministry and subsequently checked by the Planning Board with regard to the production and distribution of tires for automobiles, buses and trucks in connection with the Materials Mobilization Program for the 1942 fiscal year, it is learned that the Railway Ministry and the Commerce and Industry Ministry are now assured of the smooth progress of this program, reports the Nikkan Kogyo.

With the production of carbon black making headway and plentiful rubber arriving from the southern areas, the authorities are prepared to urge the parties concerned to boost the production of tires so as to realize a perfect state of traffic facilities in this wartime era, observes the journal.

It is said that the Railway Ministry will shortly invite a party of tire and carbon manufacturers for discussions of problems in connection with the desired increase in the production of tires, adds the journal.

Iron and Steel for New Asia



Now that Japan is at war, the majority of factories in the country are naturally devoting their utmost efforts to the manufacture of arms and ammunition, but in drawing up its comprehensive plans, the Government has by no means forgotten peacetime requirements. All arrangements have been made whereby the Southern Regions will benefit by products of Japan's expert engineers and technicians. Meanwhile, cheerfully facing the blazing heat in the workshops, factory hands are only conscious of their duty to hasten the expansion of their country's industries. Seen above is a section of a larger iron foundry.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	136.1	+ .10
N.Y.K., new short-term	96.5	+ .40
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	98.5	+ .40
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.20	Same

Message of Goodwill To Be Sent Thailand By Commerce Chamber

In token of Japan's feeling toward Thailand, the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry on Thursday decided to send a message expressing the sincere friendship of the Japanese people to the Thai Chamber of Commerce and Industry, it was learned Thursday, according to Domei. The message will be carried by Yoshino Nitta, Manager of the Bangkok branch of the Mitsubishi Trading Company, the news agency declared.

CARBON BLACK INDUSTRY TO SEE BRIGHTER DAYS

Plan Is Drawn Up to Explore Southern Regions for Required Raw Materials

Brighter days are dawning upon the carbon black manufacturing industry of this country due to the expected presentation of a concrete plan by the Teikoku Petroleum Company to the authorities concerned relative to the exploration of the required raw materials in the Southern Regions, says the Nippon Kogyo.

Due to the shortage in the supply of tar, the execution of the five-year plan established by the authorities for the development of carbon black manufacturing industry has been confronted with miscellaneous difficulties. The authorities, therefore, thought it advisable that the supply of oil carbon should be obtained from the oil fields in the Southern Regions, chiefly at Palembang.

At the meeting held on June 9 between the authorities and the Teikoku Petroleum Company, no definite conclusion was reached as to the best plan to secure the healthy development of the industry in question, because the company's management could not find a remunerative business in carbon black manufacturing.

Therefore, the decision finally reached by the company's management to file on June 20 a concrete plan with the Imperial Fuel Bureau relative to the commencement of activities in the business in question is awaited for in various circles with keen interest.

MOTOR-BOATS DEMANDED IN PROSPERITY SPHERE

Now Proving Valuable Means Of Transportation in Southern Regions

Motor-boats are coming into the limelight as means of transportation in all waters of Greater East Asia and opinions are gaining ground among the various parties concerned that a definite plan should be established for the perfect utilization of motor-boats in southern waters. At present, their capacity of transportation is considerably underestimated though, in fact, it is as large as that of railways.

In view of the fact that there are at present a number of idle motorboats in the various ports in Japan, the Planning Board and other Government Departments are considering the utilization of motor-boats for the transportation of steel and iron materials, and other raw materials from the Southern Regions.

The motor-boats at present, however, are mostly constructed for coastal service and for transportation of coal, lumber, fertilizers, etc. In order to use them for the transportation of iron and steel materials, therefore, newer and stronger vessels must necessarily be built. The authorities concerned, in connection with the ship bottoms expansion plan of late, have decided to build a large number of six different types of stronger motorboats which will be used for new kinds of services. Their appearance soon in all waters of Greater East Asia is being greatly looked forward to.

NEW INDUSTRIAL FIRM IS FORMED IN OSAKA

Named Dai Toa Bussan K.K. And Is Capitalized at ¥500,000

Acting with a spirit of mutual concession, the Fuji, Shimada and Kyoei Trading Companies of Osaka have established the Dai Toa Bussan Kabushiki Kaisha, or the Greater East Asia Industrial Company, Ltd. with the cooperation of 40 other traders with an aggregate business turnover of ¥5,000,000 a year. The permission of the authorities as prescribed in the Temporary Capital Adjustment Ordinance having been obtained, the inaugural meeting of the new company was held recently at the New Osaka Hotel under the auspices of the three companies stated above.

The meeting was attended by representatives of the Osaka Office of the Trade Bureau, Kansai Branch of the Trade Coordination Association, Osaka Office of the Board of Southern Affairs, Promotion Section of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and about 40 prominent people who were present as guests. After due procedures the meeting was closed at 7 p.m.

The Dai Toa Bussan K.K., which is to be capitalized at ¥500,000, will be placed under the management of Yasuichi Kodama, President and Director and others, who are now busying themselves with the establishment of the new company at their office at Kitahama, Osaka.

Bill Clearings

June 18

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	193.111	179.348
Balance	28617	21,788

Osaka Light Industrialists to Be Moved South to Accelerate Development There

One of the most outstanding programs now under consideration by officials of the recently-created Nampo in, Southern Board, will be the mass-transfer of light industrial plants in Osaka to the Southern Regions, in preparation for the prospective development of the light industry in the South, according to the Nippon Kogyo.

It needs no explanation that the city of Osaka has so far flourished centering around the manufacturing industry, depending chiefly upon the cheap materials imported from the Southern Regions. However, the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, led to the suspension of trade with these Regions and subsequently has given rise to the problem of shifting the light industrial equipment in Osaka to the Southern territories.

Meanwhile, with the possibility of great progress being made in the Southern places which abound in natural resources of various descriptions, it has been felt vitally necessary to send man-power and capable industrialists to the South.

Accordingly, it is generally regarded as most convenient and suitable to transfer capable industrialists in Osaka which is closely and inseparably wedded with the Southern Regions.

This being the situation, indications are that the Osaka Southern Board is mapping out concrete measures for mass transfer of those connected with the light industry in the city, with a view to accelerating the successful realization of the much-desired economic construction in the South.

Furthermore, it is speculated that the Southern Board, aiming at the establishment of a highly-developed light industry, will most likely direct its primary efforts to formulate concrete plans for manufacturing high-grade articles of various categories.

At the same time, it is expected that the small-scale industrialists in Osaka will follow the course of utilizing domestic resources as much as possible, instead of depending upon the cheap materials from the Southern areas, thus striving to make high grade goods.

BOOST EFFICIENCY CAMPAIGN PLANNED

Highlights Include Consolidation of Liaison and Control Of Guilds

The Commerce and Industry Ministry will sponsor a nation-wide campaign to boost the productive efficiency in the country, with the recently-established Enterprise Planning Bureau as the center, it is learned, the Nikkan Kogyo reported.

In this connection, it is believed that the matter of production control, especially technical improvement, will be first taken up by the Enterprise Planning Bureau which is absorbed in studying ways and means concerning the projected productive capacity enhancement movement.

Highlights of the plans being prepared by the Bureau are listed as follows:

(1) On the basis of study and investigations to be conducted by the Japan Industrial Efficiency Promotion Association, the Enterprise Planning Bureau will formulate definite plans for enhancing productive capacity, which eventually are to be followed by enterprisers.

In the future, however, effective programs are expected to be mapped out for the satisfactory enforcement of the control over business, labor and management, to be followed by enterprisers.

(2) With a view to improving the industrial technique, care will be taken to consolidate the liaison between the existing special technicians' commission and the technical department of the Industrial Control Association.

(3) Technical research institutes of various industrial guilds and laboratories attached to the Commerce and Industry Ministry will be placed under unified control for enabling them to study and investigate in a satisfactory manner the elevating of productive efficiency.

Dry Farming in Manchoukuo

Dry farming is the outstanding feature of Manchurian agriculture. This method has been mastered by the rural populace through several hundred years of experience. At present there are districts where crops are planted in rotation and domestic animals are used for cultivation. When the cultivation of improved agricultural products and the employment of advanced farming technique become widely diffused among the farming population along with the development of uncultivated lands and the increase of crops, it is expected that Manchoukuo will be able to increase its present production considerably.

NEW METHOD FOUND OF PRESERVING FISH

Discovery Will Greatly Enhance Japan's Food Supply Position

Japan's position relative to food supply has been greatly enhanced as a result of the painstaking efforts of Dr. Ryohei Takada, a professor at the Osaka Imperial University, who is regarded as an authority on the science of the preservation of foodstuffs and provisions, says the Nikkan Kogyo in its Friday issue.

The attention of Dr. Takada was drawn some time ago to the deplorable fact that the greater portion of the sardine catch in North Chosenese waters, amounting annually to some 2,000,000 barrels weighing 200,000 tons, is disposed of as fertilizer due to the speedy decomposition of the fish under the intense heat that prevails during the fishing season. Since then, Dr. Takada has been conducting an earnest research for a means of effectively preserving the sardine catch for human consumption. During the two months beginning last October, the professor carried out an investigation at the fishing stations in the above-mentioned region and at last, the researcher's efforts have borne fruit.

Dr. Takada's method of preserving the sardine catch is to treat the fish with hydrochloric acid, and remove the heads, entrails and scales. In this way, the sardines will not decompose during the voyage home and thus the fish is able to be made into "kamaboko" and "Chikuwa" (solid fish paste).

The fish's heads, entrails and scales do not go to waste either. From the scales may be obtained an excellent kind of oil while the heads and entrails make valuable fertilizer. Sardine oil, moderated by hydrochloride, is a source for soy sauce with a better flavor than the product of soya beans or wheat.

Dr. Takada will shortly visit the Seishin, Yuki, Gutaishin and other fishing stations in North Chosen with the view to put into practice his newly-discovered method.

SMOOTHER SUPPLY OF OIL, GREASE ASSURED

Thanks to Arrival of Soya Beans From Manchoukuo And Coconut Oil

A much smoother supply is expected in the near future of oil and grease thanks to the arrival of coconut oil and Manchurian soya beans, according to the Nikkan Kogyo.

Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, dealers in oil and grease in this country have been obliged to observe strict economy, but now all factors which caused them uneasiness in the past have disappeared and they can expect a much smoother supply of oil and grease.

This, however, does not mean that they will no longer be confronted with any difficulties. For instance, they must overcome miscellaneous difficulties relative to the transportation of the materials and raw materials. But all things taken into consideration, dealers in oil and grease have already turned the corner for brighter days. The abundant supply of soya beans during the few months past and the expected arrival of coconut oil is especially reassuring to them.

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1942

Who Are Our Enemies?

I

Our enemies are forever trying to frighten us with mere numbers. If it is not the number of airplanes they are planning to build, it is the number of tons of raw materials which they possess. If it is not the number of men they have conscripted, it is the number of dollars they have appropriated. Now it is the number of nations aligned against us which they are trying to publicize.

"United Nations' Day", celebrated a few days ago in most of the enemy countries, was obviously a propaganda stunt to try to frighten us and to re-assure themselves by parading the large number of nations which are supposedly arrayed against the Axis. An impressive list of 28 nations, it is claimed, is solidly united against us. But just who these 28 nations are has been aptly analyzed by Tomokazu Hori, spokesman for the Board of Information. His analysis deserves careful consideration.

Are there actually 28 nations in the ranks of our enemies? asks Mr. Hori. Of the 28, 9 are not nations but mere "governments-in-exile", mere cabals of fugitive politicians without territories and without subjects. The refugee "governments" of Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Luxembourg, Holland, Norway, Poland, Jugoslavia, and the Philippines belong to this category.

From the remaining 19, subtract 10 more, says Mr. Hori. Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, and Mexico are not real nations but are mere protectorates of the United States. Whatever their nominal legal status may be, they possess no will of their own. Completely dominated by the Colossus of the North both economically and militarily, these little imitations of independent states are nothing more than mere puppets. Among them only Mexico is a state of any size; the others are all so small and so unimportant that many people have never even heard of them before, let alone know where to locate them on a map.

From the remaining 9, 5 more should again be subtracted, for as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations, they are not separate entities but merely portions of a single empire. Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and India comprise this group. Moreover, of them Australia and New Zealand, having become completely isolated, are liabilities rather than assets; India is on the verge of open revolt; and South Africa is an uncertain element.

From the remaining 4, the Chungking government must be eliminated, for it is not a nation but a refugee coterie of discredited followers of Chiang Kai-shek beleaguered in a mountainous wilderness. It furthermore can do nothing but clamor for outside aid while it engages merely in futile and ineffective guerilla skirmishes.

Thus, of the 28 so-called "United Nations", there are in reality only 3 bona fide nations, namely, the United States, Britain, and the Soviet Union.

II

Not only with respect to numbers are the "United Nations" a farce; the farce applies to the claim of their being united. What real community of interest can there be between the United States and Britain on the one hand and the Soviet Union on the other? Britain and the United States are the last strongholds of capitalism, of individual privilege, of a hide-bound aristocracy or an arrogant plutocracy. The Soviet Union is the champion of Communism, the very antithesis of everything which the British and Americans hold most dear and sacred.

It is obvious that each is merely trying to utilize the other. There is nothing but the most cynical intention on the part of each to instigate the others to fight its battles for its own advantage. At the same time, there is great apprehension that collaboration will lead to unwelcome contamination. This fear is particularly marked among the English people who are alarmed at the possibility of Communism engulfing all of Europe. Should the Soviet Union succeed in tiring Germany enough to make Germany amenable to compromise, these elements in England would be glad to strike a bargain with Germany to join her and turn against the Soviets.

Nor are the British and the Americans any more closely united. The proud Britons certainly are not at all happy over the situation which has made them so dependent upon American aid. It must be galling for the Britons to go hat in hand to their upstart American cousins to ask for help. But even more alarming than the hurt to their pride must be the practical consideration. The longer the war continues, the more subservient must Britain become to the whims and demands of the Americans. Britain can have no independence of action, for her every move must be contingent on the receipt of American approval and support.

Neither are the majority of the American people happy over their relations with the British. It is well known that the masses of the American people had no desire to become entangled in a war in Europe and Asia which did not directly affect their interests. They know that if their government had not been tricked by British cajolery to meddle in affairs all over the world, the United States might have preserved her peace and comfort. But again as in the last World War, Britain has succeeded in making America pull British chestnuts out of the fire. The more discerning of the Americans can therefore certainly have no real love for the British.

There is no real unity among these countries, either, with respect to their stated war aims. President Roosevelt speaks glibly of the "great alliance dedicated to the establishment of a true peace based on the freedom of man", and he refers to his country and its allies as the "democracies". But the Soviet Union and the Chungking regime are avowed dictatorships of the most flagrant sort. Even in the United States, the Roosevelt administration has been careening full speed in the direction of personal dictatorship. All the traditional safeguards to liberty in the American political structure have been violated one after another by the New Dealers in the name of social reform. And now, with the pretext of wartime necessity, Americans who voice the slightest objections to the mad acts of the dictator in the White House are subjected to prosecution.

So, the 28 "United Nations" are neither 28 in number nor are they united. If they wish to hypnotize themselves into thinking they are something which they are not, that is their business. But if they think that their fatuous delusions will impress us, they had better think again.

History of Mining in East Indies

The mining industry in the East Indies was controlled by a Bureau of Mines, which granted prospecting licences and concessions, on certain terms, for all minerals other than anthracite and all kinds of bituminous coal and lignites, petroleum, asphalt and all other kinds of bituminous substances, solid as well as liquid and inflammable gases, with iodine and allied substances. Coal was mined by the Government at the Omblilin mines, near Sawah Lunto, in the Padang highlands, Sumatra, the Bukit Asem mines, at Tanjong, Palembang residency, Sumatra and on the island of Pulau Laut, off the southeast coast of Borneo. Production in 1925 was just under a million tons.

A Year Ago Today

June 20, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times & Advertiser

That the complete restoration of relations between Japan and China as well as the establishment of general peace in China will only be possible by persistent efforts of the National Government backed by strong support of the Japanese nation and people was stressed by Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye in an address he delivered at the welcome banquet given in honor of President Wang Ching-wei.

Paying a high tribute to President Wang for his consistent fight for the early restoration of peace between Japan and China since his sensational escape from Chungking, Premier Konoye, in his speech, expressed his firm conviction that the current visit of President Wang will consolidate further the relations between the two neighboring countries.

* * *

Retaliating against the United States' orders a few days ago for the closure of all German consulates in America, the Reich Government today asked Washington to close by July 15 all American consulates and American Express Company offices in Germany and in the German occupied territories.

The closure order followed presentation to the State Department yesterday of a Reich note protesting the U.S. move against German consulates.

* * *

The Turkish Government refused to comply with the British demands to take military measures to safeguard the Baghdad railway line which runs across Syrian territory and to march Turkish troops into Syria for that purpose.

* * *

The Japanese people residing in Malaya were experiencing considerable inconveniences under the Foreigners' Travel Control Law issued on May 8, according to a report from Singapore, Japanese were practically prohibited from moving from Singapore to the inland without a permit. Even when they are provided with one, it is reported that their movements were extremely restricted.

REMARKABLE ADVANCE MADE BY JAPAN AS MARITIME STATE

Historical Study of Japanese Shipping Shows That Nation Is Destined to Play Bigger Role in Future

By Kikunosuke Kori
(Gaiko Jiho)

From days of yore, Japanese history has been closely associated with the sea. Both Emperor Jimmu's pacification of the Eastern Districts six centuries before Christ and Empress Jingu's campaign against the Korean kingdom of Silla in 200 A. D. were sea-borne expeditions; and the Kojiki (Record of Ancient Matters) and the Nihongi (Chronicles of Nippon), the two oldest annals of ancient Japan, are rich in tales about ships and the sea.

This is only natural for the Japanese are originally a maritime race. Born and raised in a land of small islands, washed on one side by the Japan Sea and on the other by the vast Pacific, they have since time immemorial felt very much at home on the sea.

The rise of the "Wako" about 600 years ago was clearly a manifestation of this maritime trait of the Japanese people. These daring pirates of old flew high the flag of the War God, Hachiman-Daibosatsu, and brandished their fearful Japanese swords as they haunted the coasts of Chosen and China and carried their exploits even as far south as Annam, Thailand, and India.

Migration Overseas

During the Ashikaga Period (1335-1573), Japanese subjects, prompted by the ventures of the "Wako," began to migrate overseas. In Chosen alone, three Japanese colonies were established, and their total population is said to have exceeded 2,000.

The overseas activities of our ancestors reached the high water mark when Toyotomi Hideyoshi sent a large expeditionary force of 140,000 strong to Chosen just as the 16th century was coming to a close.

Hideyoshi's real successor, Tokugawa Iyeyasu, did ban Christianity because he feared that the Western powers were utilizing this religion to eventually force their imperialistic ambitions on Japan; but he was not the extremely bigoted statesman some paint him to have been. Under his administration, Japanese subjects embarked on great ventures abroad.

"Iyeyasu gave special permission to the merchants of Sakai and Nagasaki in Kyushu to trade with China, the South Seas area, and the nations of the West. He also ordered, secretly though it was, Date Masamune, powerful lord of Sendai, to send an envoy to the Vatican. Date dispatched Hasekura Tsunenaga who went by way of the Pacific to Mexico, thence across the Atlantic to Europe and Rome where he arrived after many months of weary and perilous travel.

Shimabara Rebellion

Had this tendency been allowed to follow its natural course there is no reason to doubt that the Japanese would have gradually expanded overseas, particularly into the South Seas regions, possibly to America. But following the tragic Christian revolt at Shimabara, in 1637, decrees were issued which did not limit themselves to increasing the severity of the ban against Christianity. Foreign ships except those of Holland and China were not allowed to touch our shores; Japanese subjects were prohibited from going abroad; and the construction of ships larger than small coasting junks was forbidden.

It cannot be denied that such decrees served, as time went on, to dampen the ardor of the Japanese people for maritime activities. But this is not to say that Japan's communications by sea ceased to function altogether. Coastal shipping became quite brisk.

The Shogunate was eager to find some way of transporting rice from the rich lands of Oshu (northern Japan) to the capital city of Yedo (Tokyo); but this had been rendered difficult by the inconveniences of land communications and the ban on building large ships. An enterprising merchant of Yedo, Kawamura Suiken by name, finally solved the problem. He assembled a few small but seaworthy ships, manned them with experienced seamen, and succeeded in transporting several hundred koku (one koku= 4.962 bushels) of rice from the Fukushima district in eastern Oshu to Yedo.

Suiken then embarked on a more ambitious plan. This time he shipped several ten thousand koku of rice from Dewa in eastern Oshu to Yedo via the Straits of Shimonoseki and the Seto Inland Sea.

This Yedo merchant did much to keep our maritime communications from falling into complete hibernation. From his time on, ship after ship carrying heavy loads of rice plied between Yedo and Oshu.

One of the most important coasting routes of the time was that between Yedo and Osaka. The ships on this run made but a few stops en route, and sailed regularly between the two metropolises.

Maritime Activities Resumed

Japan's overseas maritime activities were resumed in the sixth year of Kannei (1853), when the Tokugawa Shogunate reversed its 200-year old policy of isolation. This was 15 years before the advent of the Meiji Era.

This decade and a half is packed with interesting tales which testify to the seafaring spirit of the Japanese. It was during this period that the Shogunate dispatched the 250-ton man-of-war, Kanrin Maru, to the United States. In August of the first year of Mannen (1860), the ship finally arrived back safely in Yedo.

Highly significant was the letter dispatched by Townsend Harris, the United States Consul-General in Japan, to his superiors in Washington upon the return of the Kanrin Maru. It read in effect as follows:

"After sailing across the Pacific via Hawaii, the Kanrin Maru has arrived back in Japan. On its journey home, the ship was manned solely by Japanese. This is the first time that a ship sailed by Asiatics alone has succeeded in crossing the vast Pacific. It is a manifestation of the great potentialities of the Japanese, which if given a free hand would soon enable them to master the trade of the Orient." Perhaps, Japan has not disappointed Harris.

During the last days of the Shogunate, many of our nationals embarked on maritime transport enterprises. Typical of them was Senya Gohei of Kaga (Ishikawa Prefecture). Starting out as a pawn broker, he entered the shipping business after a few unredeemed ships fell into his hands. Gohei gradually expanded his enterprise, which was proving very lucrative, until he had several hundred ships plying between Japan and ports in areas far north as Siberia and far south as India.

Legend had it that Gohei crossed over to America for trading purposes, and that Commodore Perry visited Japan at his suggestion.

Era of Free Enterprise

Following the Meiji Restoration (1868) and its age of free enterprise, our mercantile marine made phenomenal progress. By the eighth year of Meiji (1876), the Mitsubishi Company's steamships had defeated all competitors, including the American Pacific Steamship Company and the British P. & O. Company, on the Yokohama to Shanghai run.

Eleven years later, the Government induced the Mitsubishi Company to merge with a rival organization to avert the evils of excessive competition which were beginning to crop up between the two firms. The new company was given a huge subsidy and named the Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Just about this time, small shipowners in Kansai (Western Japan) banded together to establish the Osaka Shosen Kaisha. These two shipping firms together with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, founded a few years later, formed the basis for Japanese maritime transport expansion.

Following both the Sino-Japanese War (1894-1895) and the Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905), shipbuilding in Japan was stimulated by the shortage of bottoms brought on by the requisitioning of merchantmen for military purposes; and after each of these two wars, Japanese shipping did not fail to keep apace with the ensuing rapid expansion of our industries.

As the Meiji Era drew toward a close, Japanese ships were making calls at ports in Europe, in North and South America, and in Australia.

First World War

But the greatest advances were made during the first World War. The stimulating effect the resulting world-wide lack of bottoms had on Japanese shipping was great indeed. It was truly the "Golden Age of Japanese Shipping." Before the global conflict came to an end the aggregate tonnage of Japanese shipping, which was almost a negative quantity in 1868, had leapt to the enormous figure of 2,000,000 tons.

But during the universal depression that followed the Great War, our merchant marine, like the merchant marine of other nations, fell into near inactivity. This condition was not improved by the isolated economic condition Japan was placed in after the Manchurian Incident, and it was aggravated by the outbreak of the European War.

Now, however, our mercantile marine is active, active as it has never been before. With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, its responsibilities have become heavy and its duties manifold. Every major Japanese campaign is a sea or sea-borne campaign. Ships are needed, not merely warships but ships to carry men and food, ships to carry tanks and guns and planes and ships to bring back vital raw materials for our war industries.

With the double object of driving out the arrogant and avaricious Anglo-American Powers from this part of the world and establishing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, our mercantile marine working hand in hand with the armed forces shall fight on to final victory.

In the Periodicals

Japan Times Weekly & Trans-Pacific, Vol. XII, No. 7 dated June 18, 1942 (in English). Publishers, the Japan Times, Ltd., Tokyo. Price 40 sen. "Why Japan Is Fighting" is the title of a four-page supplement, which features the Weekly. It contains the full text of a radio speech given on June 9 by Lieutenant-Colonel Yoshiaki Hotta, of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters. Leading articles: A Half Year of the War of Greater East Asia, His Majesty the Emperor Honors Manchou Troops, Another Naval Victory, Citizens of Chungking No Longer Trust Chiang, Premier General Hideki Tojo, Navy's Daring Strategy Smashes Enemy's Hopes, Japan's Victories Reduce U.S. to Have-Not Status, Poison Gas Charges by U.S. Branded 'Poppy-Cock' Story, and Music of Japan.

England, Ex-Mistress of the Seas

JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

The American Character

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

Part I

It has been said that the Americans "are not a composite, people, but a blended people," "a sort of mosaic, made up of fragments from various lands and put together at haphazard and in a curious pattern," and that the American character is complex and undefinable. For all that, it is possible to detect common characteristic composing the so-called American type. As there are well-known peculiarities in their speech—"Yes, sir," "No, Ma'm," "Surely," "I guess"—attuned to nasal sound, and as there is a certain hard facial type with the square bull-dog jaws (the famous lean and hungry Abraham Lincoln type has been replaced by the gross matterful gurman type so familiar to cinema-fans), there are some distinguishing traits shared more or less by all typical Americans.

Cause of Revolution

Americans assure us that it will be impossible to understand the American character without understanding the causes and the nature of the American Revolution. Now, what was the most direct or the nearest cause of the Revolution? To make a long story short and to put it in as popular a manner as possible, we cannot do better than to quote some sentences from the series of lectures which Henry van Dyke delivered to an assembly of foreign students many years ago on the subject of American character. Quoth the famous lecturer:

"It was the revolt of the American colonists against British Imperialism.—Followed 10 years of acrimonious and violent controversy and eight years of war,—about what? The Stamp Act? the Paint, Paper and Glass Act? the Tax on Tea? the Boston Port Bill? No, but at bottom about the right and intention of the colonists to continue to direct themselves.—

"'Permit us to be as free as yourselves,' they said to the people of Great Britain, 'and we shall ever esteem a union with you to be our greatest glory and our greatest happiness.'

"'No,' answered Parliament.

"'Protect us as a loving father,' they said to the king, 'and forbid a licentious ministry any longer to riot in the ruins of mankind.'

"'No,' answered the king.

"'Very well, then,' said the colonists, 'we are, and of right ought to be, free and independent. We have governed ourselves. We shall continue to govern ourselves—.'

"And this resolution of the Continental Congress, on May 10, 1776, gives the key-note of all subsequent American history."

Colonists in Greek Sense

Such was the story of the colonists "in the Greek sense, i.e., communities which went forth from the mother-country like children from home, to establish a self-sustaining and equal life," instead of being colonists in the "Roman sense, or suburbs of the empire, garrisoned and ruled from the sole center of authority." In other words, they were what we call "ki-min" (forsaken people), not 'i-min' (immigrants); they were a sort of foundlings, or the poor children of the cruel step-mother in the old story, left in the woods to be eaten by wolves and tigers. Dr. Johnson's spicy words may be recalled. His was not the opinion of an individual Englishman; they exemplified the deliberate policy of the British Government, as attested by the following, also taken from van Dyke's lectures.

"The policy of Great Britain in regard to the American dependencies, while it vacillated somewhat, was in the main to leave them quite independent.—Indifference and a feeling of contempt may have had something to do with it.—A shrewd willingness to let them prosper by their own efforts, in their own way, in order that they might make a better market for English manufactures, may have had something to do with it. Thus Lord Morley tells

(Continued on Page 3)

WORLD ATTENTION FOCUSSED ON BANGKOK INDIAN CONVENTION

Allies in Consternation as More and More People Forsake Them for Japan

By a Special Correspondent

The attention of the world at this moment is focussed on the general meeting of the Independence League at Bangkok, Thailand, in which representatives of 2,000,000 Indian residents in East Asia outside British India are participating. The meeting on June 15 was attended by more than 3,000 Indians who came from all parts of East Asia. It was like a second Pentecost. According to Mr. Sahay, the large conference hall was packed to capacity. The meeting was attended by Premier Luang Pibul Songgram of Thailand, and many other dignitaries. "I have never seen any more inspiring scene in my life," said Mr. Sahay, one of the outstanding Indian leaders. "All the faces of the representatives present glowed with the hope of men who took into their hands the task of shaping the destiny of their great nation."

The Indians are now determined as never before to sacrifice everything to regain their independence, national life and all other things which make their life worth living. Rash Behari Bose, a leader of the Indian Independence Movement, declared that time could not be wasted in fruitless discussions any longer, and he called upon his audience to be up and doing.

While signs of new awakening are observed everywhere in East Asia, the outlook of the Allied camp is decidedly gloomy and filled with dark forebodings.

Roosevelt Confused

After the Midway battle Mr. Roosevelt in a high agitation of mind convened an urgent meeting of the Pacific War Council to deliberate the ominous turn of events. Dr. Herbert Evatt, Australian Minister for External Affairs, emerging from the Council meeting in great excitement, declared that "it would be suicidal to interpret the Midway battle as deciding the war against Japan." In Australia, the War Advisory Council was summoned in haste. Francis Forde, Australian War Minister, likewise warned his people that "Japan would certainly strike hard again, and we are probably about to enter the war's worst period."

John Curtin, Australian Prime Minister, was in no less mental discomposure. He blurted out: "So far we have been able to hold off the Japanese. How long it will be before they can be driven back against our shores is a question the answer to which every civilian and fighting man must help to frame."

Mr. Roosevelt, to bolster the waning morale of the Allied people, invented a most formidable weapon. By use of this new weapon, namely "propaganda," he tried to give the world an entirely false impression that the Japanese Navy has been smashed. He mobilized all American broadcasting networks for that purpose.

In the meantime, Mr. Roosevelt boasts the number of the United Nations has increased to 27. It certainly must be a great consolation to the President and his people who are already despondent over the losing war.

Redskins Join

Mr. Roosevelt is notorious for his craze for a big family. By enchantment Mr. Roosevelt succeeded in resurrecting "American Indian nations." Mr. Roosevelt magnanimously forgets the atrocities his ancestors committed against the original dwellers of America, and invites the sorry remnants of the American Indians as free nations, to join the family of the United Nations. Chiefs of the American Indian Iroquois Confederacy recently voted to join the United Nations. A formal declaration awaits the approval of all tribes of the American Indians such as Onondaga, Mohawk, Cayugs, Seneca, Tuscarors and Oneida whose chiefs are expected to hold a conference on July 18.

All the enchantments of Mr. Roosevelt are, however, powerless to cast any spell upon Australia's sceptical Minister for External Affairs. For Dr. Evatt knows the truth, and he cannot keep mum about it. Dr. Evatt, the prophet of decline, again warned the United States saying: "The United Nations still underestimate the Pacific situation." He deplored that "they lie in a false sense of security on account of the great distance which lies between them and the Pacific war theater." Dr. Evatt caustically declared "the United Nations would be committing an error of greatest magnitude if Japan was given a breathing spell." Dr. Evatt pointed out empty American boasts concerning her huge productive capacity without adequate shipping facilities. He said: "Despite the increasing American plane output one cannot expect miracles to happen because the time for any large scale delivery of airplanes to China still seems remote." "For," Dr. Evatt went on, "Japan is able to renew her campaign against Australia, India, or Hawaii at her will. The blow the Americans may give the Japanese will have no effect on Japan's land campaign in China and in other parts of East Asiatic Mainland where Japan is strongly bolstered by her oil and other resources."

Churchill Downhearted

Now we can turn our eyes to England. In his address to the Central Council of Conservative Party, Winston Churchill, Prime Minister of England, admitted how the British are meeting defeats at every turn. He said: "In the past one year we have had an almost unbroken series of military misfortunes. We were driven out of Cyrenaica. We were driven out of Greece and Crete. We have been attacked by a new and most formidable antagonist in East Asia. Hongkong has fallen; the Malay Peninsula and the possessions of the brave Dutch in the East Indies have been overrun. Singapore has been the scene of the greatest disaster to British arms which our history records. The allied squadrons in the Netherlands East Indies have been vitually destroyed in the action off Java.

"Australia is threatened; India is threatened." The battle of the Atlantic, upon which all the time our power to live and carry on the war effort depends, after turning markedly in our favor for five or six months, is now for the time being worsened again." Mr. Churchill doggedly went on: "I cannot offer this morning any guarantee that we are at the end of our misfortunes." Mr. Churchill continued: "Beginning as we did, ill prepared, we had gathered and engaged and employed all our resources to make head against these two Powers, Germany and Italy, when suddenly a third great Power, well armed, with a population of 80,000,000, with three or four millions of trained soldiers formed into an army of at least two millions, with a powerful, efficient navy and air force and a heavy outfit of munitions fell upon our eastern possessions, which our bitter needs in the west have forced us to leave so insufficiently guarded. In such a situation it would be foolish for us not to be prepared for further heavy blows, and I am not here to speak smooth words or make cheering promises."

No Second Front

As Mr. Churchill had imagined, no smooth words have flowed from the British Prime Minister ever since he made this speech. Many diplomatic negotiations were conducted by British war leaders, and the Anglo-Soviet continental collaboration pact was recently concluded.

Probably Mr. Churchill wished to carry out the much-vaunted spring offensive against Germany on the strength of this newly-concluded Anglo-Soviet pact. But this treaty was something like a camphor injection into dying men.

A London radio commentator, denying that a "second front in

(Continued on Page 3)